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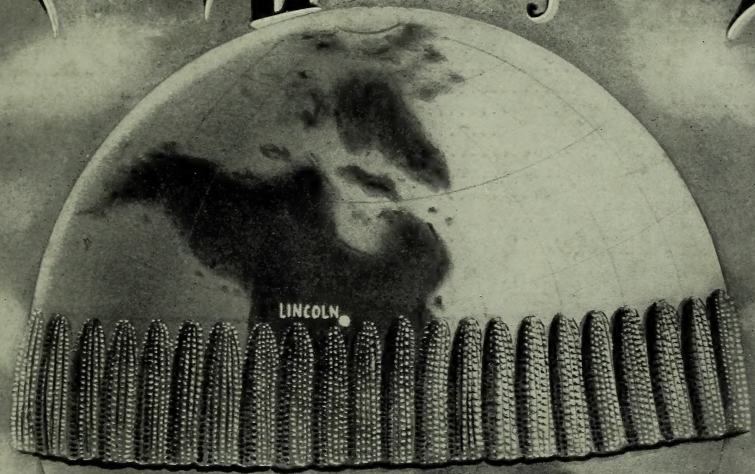
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-GRISWOLD'S- NORTHERN Corn Belt Seeds



GRISWOLD SEED CO.

LINCOLN, NEB.

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Griswold Seed Co.

1904

All Standard Varieties of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds of real merit may be found in this catalogue. We exclude everything worthless, omit the endless number which are out of date, avoid misleading descriptions, especially exaggerations. General instructions, as to planting and growth, while reliable, will not apply equally to all sections, as some allowance must be made for difference in climate.


Free Delivery by Mail

We deliver free to any post-office in the United States all vegetable and flower seeds offered in this catalogue by the packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound, pint or quart.


Customers ordering these to be sent by Freight or Express, may deduct postage at the rate of 10 cents per pound, or 15 cents per quart from our list prices, except where noted. When sent in this way the purchaser pays the freight or express charges on receipt of seed.

Purchaser pays express and freight charges also on pecks, bushels and barrels, and on Farm Seeds Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc.

Tested Seed—Our seed is all tested by Clarence Hitchcock, Blythedale, Md. Mr. Hitchcock makes a business of seed testing. Each variety is tested in just the same kind of soil and at the same temperature as it would be when planted. This insures you against buying poor seed if you place your order with us.



LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.



Mail Order Dept., 147 So. 10th St.

Warehouse, Cor. 8th & N Sts.

LARGE-SIZED PACKETS

THIS APPLIES TO PACKETS AND OUNCES ONLY.

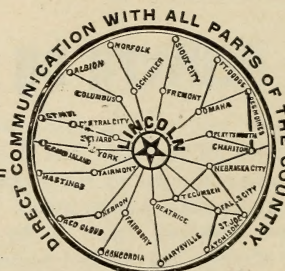
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At the prices quoted in our Catalogue we prepay postage on all seeds ordered by packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound, pint, or quart. On seeds in larger quantities, or offered by express or freight, the purchaser pays the transportation charges.

KHERSON OATS
BROME GRASS
PENCILARIA

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS
MEADOW FESCUE
SPELTZ RAPE

We frequently receive orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME OR OMITTED THE P. O. ADDRESS.



We will be responsible for money sent to us by P. O. Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Express, or by Registered Letter.

Burlington, Missouri Pacific,
North-Western.

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Union Pacific.

CHEAP EXPRESS RATES—The American, Adams, Pacific, and United States companies will deliver packages of seeds, bulbs, or plants from Lincoln at merchandise pound rates less 20 per cent. Ask your agent for merchandise rate to Lincoln, multiply that rate by the weight of package, deduct 20 per cent and you have the cost of express. Thus, rate is \$1.50, package weighs 35 lbs., $\$1.50 \times 35 = 52c$, less 20 per cent or $10c = 42c$. No package is carried for less than 35c.

FREIGHT RATES FROM LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Per 100 lbs. on Potatoes and Grain in less than car lots. Garden, Clover, and Grass Seeds take the same rate as Potatoes. Poultry Supplies take same rate as Grain.

Grain Potatoes			Grain Potatoes			Grain Potatoes		
Albany, Mo.	\$0 39	\$0 31	Eagle Grove, Iowa	\$0 39	\$0 31	Mo. Valley, Iowa	\$0 20	\$0 15
Albion, Neb	23	17	Edgar, Neb.	34	26	Neligh, Neb.	35	26
Alliance, Neb.	76	61	Enid, O. T.	80	70	Norfolk, Neb.	23	17
Atchison, Kan.	28	23	Fairbury, Neb.	29	20	North Platte, Neb.	61	51
Beatrice, Neb.	22	19	Falls City, Neb.	25	19	Omaha, Neb.	20	15
Beaver City, Neb.	54	46	Fremont, Neb.	20	15	O'Neill, Neb.	40	32
Belle Plains, Iowa	39	31	Fort Scott, Kan.	42	32	Ord, Neb.	53	42
Benkelman, Neb.	65	54	Garnett, Kan.	44	36	Ottumwa, Iowa	39	31
Billings, Mont.	1 54	1 36	Goodland, Kan.	68	56	Peoria, Ill.	44	33
Blair, Neb	20	20	Grand Island, Neb.	34	26	Pierre, S. D.	77	62
Boise, Idaho.	2 00	1 70	Greeley Center, Neb.	45	39	Red Cloud, Neb.	24	28
Bonesteel, S. D.	52	42	Hastings, Neb.	34	26	Red Oak, Iowa	32	24
Booneville, Mo.	39	32	Helena, Mont.	1 75	1 50	Salina, Kan.	57	46
Broken Bow, Neb.	53	43	Holdrege, Neb.	48	41	Sargent, Neb.	55	44
Brush, Colo.	76	61	Holyoke, Colo.	76	61	Schuyler, Neb.	20	16
Burlington, Iowa	39	31	Hot Springs, S. D.	1 02	88	Scotts Bluff, Neb.	90	75
Casper, Wyo.	1 41	1 20	Humboldt, Neb.	25	19	Seward, Neb.	15	13
Central City, Neb.	41	24	Huron, S. D.	66	49	Shenandoah, Iowa	32	24
Chadron, Neb.	85	67	Hyannis, Neb.	69	57	Sidney, Neb.	76	61
Cheyenne, Wyo.	76	61	Kansas City, Mo.	28	23	Sioux City, Iowa	25	22
Clarinda, Iowa	34	25	Kearney, Neb.	40	33	St. Paul, Minn.	49	36
Cody, Wyo.	76	61	Kingfisher, O. T.	89	76	St. Paul, Neb.	38	34
Columbus, Neb.	21	17	La Cede, Mo.	39	31	Superior, Neb.	34	26
Concordia, Kan.	34	23	LaCrosse, Wis.	49	36	Tarkio, Mo.	33	25
Creston, Iowa	35	26	Lexington, Mo.	33	26	Topeka, Kan.	28	23
Creston, Neb.	23	17	Longmont, Colo.	76	61	Trenton, Mo.	39	31
Curtis, Neb.	59	48	Long Pine, Neb.	54	44	Valentine, Neb.	62	51
David City, Neb.	18	17	Lynch, Neb.	42	32	Verdigree, Neb.	36	27
Deadwood, S. D.	1 11	96	Madison, Wis.	49	36	Wahoo, Neb.	16	14
Denver, Colo.	76	61	Mankato, Minn.	49	36	Wichita, Kan.	65	53
Des Moines, Iowa	39	31	Marshalltown, Iowa	39	31	Yankton, S. D.	47	39
Downs, Kan.	57	46	McCook, Neb.	60	49	York, Neb.	23	21

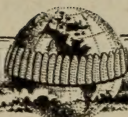
You can get your approximate rate by noting the rate to some point near you as given above. Write to us for other rates.

ERROR
UNDER
Freight Rates

The first column of figures now headed Grain should read Potatoes, and the second column now headed Potatoes should read Grain, as grain always takes a lower rate than potatoes.



GRISWOLD'S NORTHERN



CORN BELT SEEDS



SEED OATS

No line of our field seeds receives more careful or painstaking attention than Oats. We handle all the standard and time tested varieties, and every pound we sell may be relied on as true to name and variety and the prices are as low as such high quality of seed can be sold for.



WONDERFUL NEW KHERSON OATS

Two or three weeks earlier than any other variety and otherwise known as

University Oat No. 1;

brought to America in 1900 by the University of Nebraska (located here at Lincoln) from the province of Kherson, Russia, with the idea of procuring an oat that would be hardy, a good yielder, and yet extra early. Small lots were sent out to farmers all over Nebraska and the tests have proven that the oats far exceeded their highest expectation as to earliness, amount of yield, and ability to withstand our heavy winds and not lodge.

We have secured our stock seed from one of the most progressive farmers in Antelope county who received his start from one of these small lots furnished him three years ago by the Experiment Station. The Kherson Oats when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color, have fine large sprangled or full heads which frequently contain more than one hundred seeds (see cut); the stalk is stiff and does not lodge or rust. It has broad leaves many of which are three-quarters of an inch wide; they extend to the roots and are so pliable that they stay on even through threshing. For this reason the straw makes unusually good fodder and is eaten greedily and with profit by all kinds of stock. Unlike most heavy yielders, these oats have a large grain with a very thin hull. Under favorable conditions they have yielded as high as 112 bushel to the acre in Nebraska. At the University Experimental Farm they made 74 bushel to the acre this season, and our grower got 60 bushel. When you consider that the common oats only yielded from 25 to 30 bushel this year, you can see how profitable these oats may become to any farmer when widely introduced.

The crop from which our seed was secured was disced in April 2 on well prepared second bottom and. The season was cold and backward but notwithstanding this, on June 18 the field was all headed out, while common oats were not yet shooting. At this time, the oats stood four feet high and were not lodged or rusted at all. The field was cut June the 28th, and in the stack two weeks ahead of a patch of common oats that were near them. In a good favorable year, they are three weeks earlier than the common oats. When

one considers that this oat not only does not rust, does not lodge, but outyields all other oats, and that it is also two or three weeks earlier, he can readily see how important it is to put in his whole crop of it. By doing this, he at least runs two weeks less risk of hail, and two weeks better chance for a crop in a dry year.

We do not think it is good policy to rush headlong into the field, offering new grains and vegetables until they have been thoroughly tested in this climate. As this oat has now been grown here successfully for three seasons we are confident of its value. We can assure our customers that it is



all we claim for it; that they will be well pleased and that it will fulfill their most sanguine expectation. Our seed is pure; the seed being too early to mix with any other, was raised in Antelope county last spring from the oats originally imported from Russia by the experiment station. We offer these oats remarkable cheap but we believe it pays to furnish our friends with the best of seed and at the lowest prices possible. As these oats stool considerably, sow only 2½ bushel per acre. Price, 90c per bu.; 6 bu. \$5.00; 10 bu. lots 75c per bu.; 50 bu. lots 70c bu.; 100 bu. lots 65c bu., F. O. B. cars Lincoln.

BROMUS INERMIS

(Brome Grass)

BEST GRASS FOR PASTURE

Without doubt this is the very best pasture grass ever introduced for Nebraska and other western states. It grows on most any soil, of course the better the soil, the greater the yield. It has been tried extensively on the sandy, dry up-lands of western Nebraska with the very best of success. While it is slow to get started, it spreads rapidly after the first year, and is claimed that unless a disk is run through it, the sod will become so thick with roots that it will kill itself in twelve years. As it spreads from creeping root stalks it can be pastured close each season without injury. It is the very first grass to show itself in the spring, remaining green all summer, even though the weather is extremely hot and dry, and is the last grass to turn brown in the fall.

On ordinary soil it grows about 3 feet high, on rich bottom lands it has been known to grow to the height of 5 feet, and while it makes very good hay, it is most desirable for pasturage. It should be sown as early in the spring as possible. Prepare your land by deep plowing, harrow several times, until soil is thoroughly pulverized, sow and cross harrow. It is best put in with a drill, if you can force your drill to sow it. Most farmers are putting in 20 pounds to the acre, but it is better to sow more, unless one is not particular about being deprived of the use of the land, until it spreads. This grass resists intense cold, and also the hottest and driest weather. It contains more flesh forming material than any other grass, and is good for all kinds of stock. We can recommend this grass very highly as it has proven itself to be most satisfactory in all cases, where parties have secured a good stand.

DON'T BUY CHEAP SEED

On account of farmers not knowing this seed, it is being adulterated with a cheaper variety of grass, so it can be sold at a less figure, but it will pay farmers better to sow less acreage than to plant a cheaper grade.

We are very particular to furnish only the very best pure seed.

STOCK LIKE IT

The grass is very palatable, stock of all kinds prefer it to any of the tame grasses. I find it extremely hardy—will stand hard pasturing, extreme cold and persistent drouth. I deem it the best thing that has been brought to Nebraska since the advent of corn and alfalfa.—A. J. Wagner, Valley county, Nebraska.

Best Pasture He Ever Saw

"Brome grass has done finely with us. I must say that it has produced the best pastures that we have ever had, it can be pastured till January without injury. Last year we gave a ten-acre piece of land a hard test. We pastured it with sheep from the beginning of fall till the middle of December and the grass by that time was cropped very close. The following spring we again turned the sheep on—about the middle of April—and kept 50 ewes and 50 lambs on the 10 acres until the last of May. It was eaten down very close and did not look as if it would amount to much, but it came out all right and at the proper time we mowed it for seed"—Mr. D. Roberts, Faulk county, South Dakota.

"Good for Overworked Farm and Farmer"

I am satisfied that in brome grass we have the qualities that will recommend it to the overworked farm and farmer; as a pasture it is excellent, fur-

Sow
20 lbs. to acre



nishing a rich, succulent grass from very early spring till late fall or winter. Brome grass will grow when the ground is not frozen. Hogs prefer it to wheat or rye in the spring; horses and cattle prefer it to any other grass. As a hay it is fine, being nearly all blades; stock relish it very much, but it requires rich land to make a big hay crop, and as it spreads by under-ground root stalks the looser the soil the larger the growth will be.—C. J. W. in Nebraska Farmer.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR THEM

We have always expected big things of brome grass as a fall pasture, but we can now truthfully say that our expectations were more than realized. The immediate result was an increase of over twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth in the milk yield, and from present indications there will not be much decrease in the value of this excellent pasture until the same is snow-covered.

Grass that will yield from one to two tons per acre of the best hay, and then furnish such pasture as this, is good enough for us, and about as near raising two crops from the same ground as we ever expect to get in Dakota.—Dakota Farmer.

CAN BE KILLED

No experiments in destroying the grass have been conducted at this station, but the trials at other stations have demonstrated that it can be successfully killed out by breaking, after the removal of the hay crop, disking at intervals, and back-setting in the fall—Kansas Experiment Station.

PRICES

Best Grade of Pure Seed—20c per pound, postpaid, 28c; 5 lb. for \$1.15; postpaid. By freight, \$2.00 bu. (14 lbs.). Write for prices on larger lots.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue-Grass

Sow
15 to 30 lbs. to acre

FOR PERMANENT PASTURE OR MEADOW

This grass has come much into favor in the last few years and has proven itself very hardy and most valuable. Especially is this true in Kansas where the fields have been pastured in the spring and fall and a crop of seed harvested during the summer. Nebraska farmers are beginning to realize its value and are sowing it more and more each year, one of our customers sowed almost 2000 lbs. last fall, after giving it two years trial. The University experimental station here at Lincoln has given this a thorough trial, and we understand will issue a bulletin this winter.



seed may be evenly covered and come in close contact with the moist soil. The seed should not be covered more than an inch to an inch and a half deep.

Wheat or oat stubble disced soon after harvest and disced and harrowed at intervals until September 1 makes a good seed bed for fall sowing.

SEEDING

The quantity of seed recommended to plant per acre varies from a peck to three pecks when producing seed is the main object, and from one bushel to three bushel when pasturing alone is wanted. On a well prepared seed bed, in a favorable season, sow broadcast and harrow once lightly to cover the seed. Many favor drilling, and this is perhaps the surer method of getting a good catch in the average season. The danger in planting with the drill is in getting the seed too deep, do not cover more than one inch. Plant good, clean seed. The best seed is the cheapest to buy.

HARVESTING

Meadow Fescue should be cut for hay soon after the blooms fall. It is ready to cut for seed as soon as the heads turn brown, before the seed begins to shatter. This occurs right after wheat harvest. The usual method is to harvest with a self-binder and shock the same as wheat or oats. The crop may be stacked or threshed out of the shock, with the ordinary separator. The seed is usually sold at once, but may be safely kept in dry bins or in sacks.

Mr. George Plumb, Emporia, Kansas, says: "It is a hardy plant, and I have never known a failure to get a good stand. It makes a good hog pasture, and I prefer it to alfalfa. I shall put in 200 acres next season for pasture; putting the ground in oats in the spring, and after this crop is harvested some time in August, I will disc the ground both ways with a disc-harrow, then put in English Blue-Grass with a disc-press-drill, using twelve pounds of clean grass seed and four pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre."

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas Agricultural College (120 miles west of the Missouri river), says: "English Blue-Grass has been grown in fields on the college farm since 1879, and has withstood all extremes of climate, except in the winter of 1885-'86, when all seedlings of this grass were killed. It suffers more than orchard grass from dry weather, but it is not so coarse, and many farmers are using English Blue-Grass and clover for hay on account of its fine quality."

Preparing the Ground

The ground should be plowed several weeks or months before seeding time, and cultivated at intervals to clear it of weeds. The seed bed should be finished with a level, mellow surface, but with a rather compact subsurface, in order that the

PRICES

By freight, 10c lb., \$1.00 per bu., subject to change. Write for prices stating amount you wish

Planted your Japanese Millet June 28, and in 30 days it was 3½ feet high, was well bladed and proved to be a valuable fodder; in fact it is the most rapid growing and best fodder plant I ever saw. Cattle and horses relish it very much.

L. D. SPRINGER, Lincoln, Neb.

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre

ALFALFA—This wonderful forage plant was once regarded as adapted only for arid or semi-arid sections of the country. Its value to the pioneer and present farmer in such sections is universally known, and cannot be overestimated in dollars and cents.

During recent years, through the efforts of Seed Growers and Agricultural Experiment Stations, alfalfa, reversing the course of Empire and the advice of Horace Greeley has been traveling east, demonstrating its value to farmers generally.

Eastern Nebraska is now in the heart of the alfalfa belt. Our seed is grown for us on contract under the most favorable conditions. It is carefully selected, and most thoroughly cleaned. Unless all this care is exercised a good start cannot be secured. **DO NOT TAKE CHANCES** for the sake of saving a trifle. If you buy our best grade seed, prepare the soil, and plant as directed, you will get the best satisfaction.

SUITABLE SOIL—Alfalfa makes a strong and rapid growth on well drained, rather heavy land, which is supplied with some lime, and where the sub-soil, while not necessarily sand or gravel, is porous. On sandy soil the growth is vigorous, when moisture is abundant, but during drouth it will suffer unless the roots reach the water at the depths of 8 to 10 feet. The land should slope some as alfalfa will not stand surface water. It is difficult to get a good stand of alfalfa on waxy, gumbo soil, but once a stand is secured a heavy crop may be expected for many years, and growth less affected by drouth. Do not plant alfalfa on heavy clay soil or land where the water comes within two or three feet of the surface. Alfalfa does best when following a crop of soja beans, cow peas, or red clover, and does very well when following all crops except kaffir corn and cane, which sap the ground of moisture.

SEED BEDS—Every one expects an alfalfa patch to last several years, and it is very important that the seed bed is in the very best condition. The land must be free from weeds and the ground must be thoroughly pulverized and deeply plowed. It must be well settled before seeding, and only the surface kept loose. Alfalfa will frequently fail if seeded on freshly plowed ground. If it is necessary to plow the ground before seeding, do it early, harrow thoroughly and sow after a good rain has settled it.

SEEDING—Sow seed broadcast at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre, and cross harrow, or with a drill set to sow 10 pounds to the acre, and cross sow, thus putting in 20 pounds to the acre. As alfalfa does not stool it is important that one secures a good stand at the beginning.

FALL SEEDING—Disk oat and wheat land as soon as the crop is cut, and then harrow or disk every 10 days until the middle of August or the first of September, and sow as above. This repeated cultivation kills all the weeds.

SEEDING PARTLY KILLED-OUT PASTURES—Sow the seed and disk. The disk splits the crowns causing a heavier growth of the old plants. Another good way is to sow the seed early while the ground is full of little cracks. Do not disk alfalfa unless it is more than two years old.

WHEN TO CUT—Cut young alfalfa the first year every 20 or 30 days, setting the sickle bar 5 or 6 inches high. This kills the weeds, causes the young plant to spread out, and keeps them from going to seed. The second year, cut 3 or 4 times when in full bloom. The third crop is usually saved for seed.

Price, 35c per pound, postpaid per bus. (60 lbs.), \$9.50; subject to change. Prices quoted on larger lots.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA—This is not another variety of alfalfa but our common variety grown in the mountains of Turkestan, Europe. It is claimed that a crop raised from this seed will not winter kill so easily. We have the genuine Turkestan seed and can sell it almost as cheap as common alfalfa. Write for prices. 35c per lb., postpaid.



**High
Grade**

CLOVER SEEDS

**Fancy
Clean**

Clovers are one of the most important factors to success in agriculture. They exhaust the soil less than any other class of plants. They derive nitrogen (the most costly of fertilizers) from the atmosphere and actually add to the fertility of the land. Clovers are of the greatest value for plowing under for supplying humus and nitrogen.

TO SECURE A GOOD STAND

The first essential is good seed. By this we mean seed not merely free from foul weeds, but seed that has the germinating power; seed that will grow. If you have good seed, it will beyond all question grow provided you furnish the conditions of growth. It must have moisture, it must have heat, and it must have air. Therefore, it must be put in the ground deep enough and with sufficient moisture to soak it up, and at a time when there is enough heat in the soil or air in contact with it to start germination. The depth of the covering is the most essential factor in growing clover or any other kind of grass seed. If it is raining every other day, the very slightest covering possible, say a quarter of an inch, is the best, but if the season is dry it may require an inch or two inches, or, in very light soils, three inches. It must under any circumstances be deep enough to secure moisture and not exclude air.

The time of the year is important. Our common grass seeds all germinate at a low temperature. Hence the earlier they are sown the better, the only danger being that when the clover comes up, a very sudden freeze may kill it. You must take your chance on that. If these things are borne in mind there is no trouble whatever in getting a stand. The difficulty is to keep it. The sure way of keeping it is to give the grasses the full use of the land and do away with your nurse crop.

Medium Red, Common or June Clover. This is by far the most important of all the varieties for hay or pasture. Sown in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Red Clover is a biennial and at best only lasts three years unless it is allowed to reseed itself which should be done every two years. Per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c; postpaid; by freight, per bu. (60 lbs.) \$7.00.

Mammoth Red, Saplin or Vine Clover. Quite distinct from the common Red Clover, and valuable for many purposes for which the latter is unsuited. It lasts longer and is two or three weeks later than the common Red Clover, grows from 3 to 5 feet high and yields an enormous amount to the acre, especially valuable for hog feed and for plowing under green on worn out lands. Sow 12 lbs. seed to acre. Per lb., 25c postpaid; by freight, per bu. (60 lbs.) \$7.40.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. (Also called Giant Incarnate.) This clover is good only one year, that is it can be sown in the fall (August or September), and you secure a large crop early next year or sown in spring (March or April) and harvested in the fall. This clover is especially good for plowing under. It is estimated that it is equal to 20 loads of manure to the acre.

For feeding it should always be cut while young, and never fed to stock after the crop has ceased flowering. Good to feed green or cut for hay. Grows from 3 to 5 feet high and is an immense yielder. Price, per lb., 25c postpaid; by freight, \$4.85 per bu. (60 lbs.).

White Dutch Clover. A very hardy creeping variety which has round white heads that are very fragrant. Best adapted to moist soils, but does well on any land. Is especially valuable in permanent grass mixtures for lawns. Is also good to sow on creek banks and where soil is liable to wash. Sow 8 lbs. to acre. Per lb., 40c postpaid; by freight, 10 lbs. for \$2.50.

Sweet or Bokhara. This is the "Bee Clover." It is a tall shrubby plant, bearing quantities of small white flowers of delicious fragrance and is exceedingly valuable for bees. Plant it along the road. It won't grow as a weed in cultivated land. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Lb., 35c postpaid; by freight, 10 lbs. for \$2.00.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. One of the hardiest of all clovers. The stems are smoother and more delicate than Red Clover and when cured makes finer and greener hay. The heads are round, flesh colored, fragrant and very sweet. Bees make honey fast from Alsike.

This clover is very nutritious, yields abundantly and can be cut several times during the season. It is good for pasture, green fodder or hay. The roots do not heave like those of Red Clover and for this reason is especially adapted for wet moist places. It, however, does well on most any soil and resists the severest cold and extremes of drouth and wet. We advise farmers to sow 2 or 3 pounds of this seed with their Red Clover and Timothy. If alone sow 8 lbs. to acre. Price, per lb., postpaid, 25c; by freight, \$8.50 bu. (60 lbs.).

Alfalfa. (See description and price page 6).

NOTICE

All prices quoted here are subject to market changes. If prices have advanced when we receive your order will write you before shipping, otherwise will give you our lowest price. Better still let us know how much seed you wish and we will quote you with samples.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

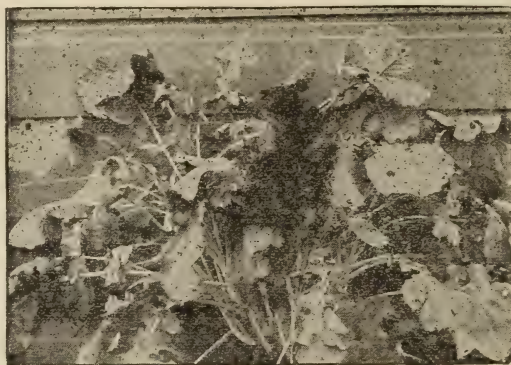
FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS

Sow 5 lbs. to acre

When one considers that rape will produce good, succulent feed in from six to ten weeks from sowing, he can in a measure realize its value. Rape looks much like ruta бага tops, growing from two to four feet high, has broad, rich, juicy leaves which are liked very much by cattle, sheep, and hogs. It produces from twenty-five to thirty tons of green feed to the acre, and continues to grow after being continually eaten off. It is estimated that the feeding qualities of rape are probably twice as great as those of clover. Rape can be planted early for early feed; can be sown in oats and fed after the oats are cut; can be sown in corn in the last plowing. This is a good plan when the corn is to be cut green for feed, as it will leave the rape ready for pasturing after the corn is taken off. Rape is an annual, and will not become a weed or a nuisance, as it does not live through the winter. We do not recommend it for cows as it may taint the milk. Stock fed on rape must have plenty of salt.

There are two kinds of rape, the Dwarf Essex, the seed for which is grown in England, especially for a forage plant, and the Common Rape, the seed for which is grown in Holland for oil, but sold in America cheaper than the Dwarf Essex, and placed on the market for a forage plant. Ours is the genuine Dwarf Essex Rape, imported direct from England by us. Sow broadcast. five pounds to acre.

**Spend
25 Cents
for
Seed**



Dwarf Essex Rape, Second Growth, One Plant

**Get
25 Tons
of
Feed**

FOR CHICKENS

Rape makes the best green food for chickens. It can be sown early and the chickens will have good, rich food all summer from one planting. They like it better than garden truck and it is much cheaper.

SOW IT IN CORN

Rape may be sown in the corn field at the last plowing. It will not make much growth in heavy corn, but it will only cost about twenty-five cents per acre and it will keep down more than twenty-five cents, worth of weeds and furnish more or less pasture in the fall, particularly if lambs are finished off in the corn field. We know of no way of fattening lambs so easy as turning them into a corn field in which the rape is three or four inches high. The rape, the blades of corn, the weeds, and the down ears will make a very nicely balanced ration on which lambs will thrive amazingly.—Wallaces' Farmer.

FINE FOR HOGS

We are satisfied that with the same preparation of the ground and with an expenditure of 25 or 30 cents per acre for seed, a man can grow as much pork from an acre of rape well managed, as he can from an acre of corn, and grow his pork at a time of year when corn is usually high priced and often scarce.—Wallaces' Farmer.

RAPE FOR YOUNG CATTLE

Calves relish a small amount of rape at a very early age and do well on it when fed judiciously. Young cattle thrive on it when it is fed in connection with natural grass pasture. Steers intended for stall feeding or late fall marketing cannot be better cared for than to be allowed the run of a good field of rape.

GOOD FOR PIGS

The pigs may usually be turned into it five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from twenty-five to forty during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts and change pastures at intervals.—J. H. Grisdale.

PRICES

Genuine Imported Dwarf Essex Rape. Per lb., 18c; postpaid. By freight, 15 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

I am well satisfied with my experience with Rape. When I cultivated my corn for the last time I planted Rape. It made a fine growth, and now as I have husked the corn, I have the cattle in the field and they eat corn-stalks and Rape. I am convinced that the Rape prevents the corn-stalk disease.

FRANK M. CADY, Knox Co., Neb.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

Sow it in place of oats. Grain is just as good for stock. Better than barley for hogs. It is liked by horses, sheep and cattle. Its straw makes feed equal to prairie hay. It yields from 50 to 100 bushels of seed per acre and makes a crop in dry years when other small grains are a failure.

Speltz is a native of Russia and is used there extensively as an article of food. The hull favors barley but contains two seeds which look like a cross between rye and wheat. It is claimed that it will make a crop where the annual rainfall is only 10 inches. It should be sown very early (February or March) as it is not injured by frost or snow. By getting it in early it can be cut at

the same time as winter wheat; it thus misses the hail storms. It will grow anywhere in the corn belt and as far north as wheat will grow.

Mr. Keller, of Buffalo Co., says: "Some farmers have failed with this crop because it was not sown early enough."

Drill 2 bushels, or if broadcast, 3 bushels to the acre. Cut when middling green as it threshes easier and the straw makes better hay. As the grain is very rich in protein it makes a most nutritious feed. Our seed was raised in Nebraska. Sow some—you will not be sorry.

H. P. Walter, of Butler Co., says: "It's the best small grain crop raised in this county this year." Per bu. (40 lbs.) 60c.

BARLEY

White Hulless. A valuable new variety, has large heads, filled with plump kernels, which are both hulless and beardless and look very much like large white wheat. It weighs about 60 lbs. to the measured bushel.

It is two or three weeks earlier than other barley, and will not shatter in the field even when very ripe. An immense yielder.

As a hog fattener it has no equal and makes the best of feed for work horses.

The straw is small but strong, with very heavy leaves. If cut just before ripe makes most excellent hay. As it stools wonderfully sow only $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. Can be planted as late as June 18, and make a good grain crop. \$1.85 per bu. (48 lbs.)

Black Hulless. The excellent traits of the White Hulless are all to be found in this variety, in fact the only difference is in the color of the seed. \$1.75 per bu. (48 lbs.)

OATS

White Queen. This is probably the finest White Oat grown. We secured our start from imported seed. It is a full oat, very productive and heavy, a measured bushel usually weighing about 50 lbs. The straw is stiff and strong, thus preventing lodging. It yields from 75 to 100 bushel per acre. 60c per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 55c per bu.

American Banner. In every way a very

fine variety. Quite rust proof; large, white, and plump. Ripens early, and has a stiff straw of good length. Sow 2 to 3 bu. per acre. Prices, 55c per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 50c per bu.

Silver Mine. This is a large white side oat with strong stiff straw. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high and is a very heavy yielder. In some localities it has run more than 100 bu. to the acre. 55c per bu.; 10 bu. lots, 50c per bu.

.. Prices ..

ALL prices quoted on the first 15 pages, except Oats, Corn and Kale are subject to change. Some seed quoted by the bushel are cheaper if you can use 100 or 200 pounds. In any case you can rest assured that if you send us your order we will treat you right and give you the best prices that we can.

.. Better Still ..

Let us know just how much you wish of each variety and we will quote you our best prices and send samples if you wish.

.. Free Packets ..

UPON request we will send a sample packet of one of the following with each \$1.00 worth of garden and flower seed ordered:

KHERSON OATS

7ILLION DOLLAR GRASS

BROME GRASS

MEADOW FESCUE

PENCILARIA

SPELTZ

RAPE



GRISWOLD'S NORTHERN



CORN BELT SEEDS



SEED CORN

Our trade on Seed Corn the past season far exceeded our highest expectations. We shipped 40 cars to Texas alone. This heavy demand traveled north with the season until it had covered the territory between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada. Reports from various points in this strip of country indicate that our corn and other seeds gave the very best of satisfaction. Many of our customers speak of the remarkable vitality of our seeds. This is no doubt due to the fact that we are in the northern part of the corn belt, hence all our seeds are very hardy and just full of vigorous life. We are just far enough north (and not too far) so that our seed attain to their fullest maturity and abundant crops are the result. Eastern and southern farmers and truckers are beginning to realize this fact and are ordering their seed from Nebraska.

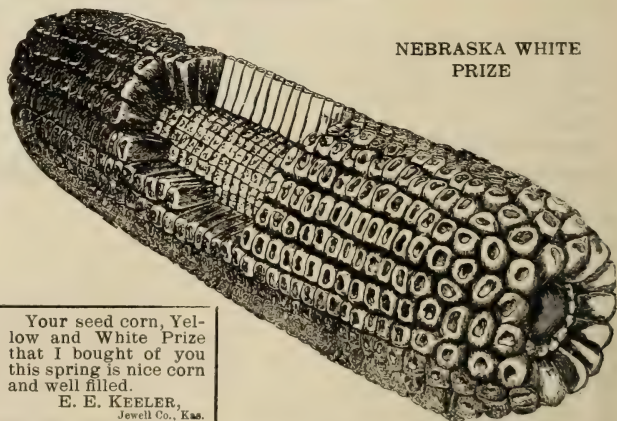
It is not generally known but it is true that Nebraska is now one of the largest seed producing states in the Union. This is especially true of Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Pumpkin and Corn. In fact most of the Eastern Seed Houses contract for these seeds here in Nebraska and ship them east. Why not buy direct from the grower?

Last season we equipped our warehouse with the latest up-to-date machinery for handling Seed Corn. All the corn we offer for sale this season was grown near Lincoln last year. It is upland corn and was not injured by frost. This corn is carefully dried and hand sorted by our experienced men. It is then run through a machine that takes off the butts and tips. It is then carefully shelled, screened and fanned and put out in a way that we feel sure will give you good satisfaction.

To our friends of the north who are beyond the real corn belt we would recommend our Calico Corn. It is the earliest of the large eared varieties and will get ripe in an average season as far north as Minnesota. All our corn will make much more fodder in your territory than any you could possibly get farther north.

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations.

Nebraska White Prize. Ears are large and well filled at both ends, the white cob being hardly visible. The kernels are deep and wide, ranging from 16 to 22 rows to the ear. The corn is medium early and yields frequently 75 bushels to the acre. Our stock this season is dry, well matured, and pure white, and not injured by frost. White corn stands the drouth much better than yellow, and usually sells for more money on the markets. We have had high praises for this corn, and you can not do better than to give it a trial. Remember, it only costs you 12½¢ per acre to plant this corn. Don't run any risk by putting in something inferior. Price, 35¢ peck; 65¢ half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel; 2 bushel bag, \$1.90; 10 bushel lots, 90¢ per bushel.



NEBRASKA WHITE
PRIZE

Your seed corn, Yellow and White Prize that I bought of you this spring is nice corn and well filled.

E. E. KEELER,
Jewell Co., Kas.

Nebraska Yellow Prize. This corn, while something like our White Prize, does not have quite as large ears nor as many rows. The kernels are deep and broad, of a rich yellow color, and well dent. Cobs are small and dry out quickly. We have sold this variety for several years, and it has always given the best of satisfaction. If you wish good large yellow corn we advise you to plant our Nebraska Yellow Prize. While we do not claim everything under the sun for our corn, you will be well pleased if you plant it. Price, 35¢ peck; 65¢ half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel; 2 bushel bag, \$1.90; 10 bushels for \$9.00.

Improved Leaming. A yellow dent corn with small cobs, and long deep golden kernels; quite early, ripening in 90 to 95 days. Two ears usually grow on each stalk. This makes the yield per acre equal that of much larger corn. We have known this corn to yield as much as 90 bushels per acre. There is nothing better for an extra early corn. Price, 35¢ peck; 65¢ half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel; 2 bushel bag, \$1.90; 10 bushels for \$9.00.

CRISWOLD'S NORTHERN CORN BELT SEEDS

Silver Mine. Stalks grow 7 or 8 feet high, every stalk has an ear, often 2 or 3 ears, set about 4 feet from the ground. Ears long, heavy, generally with 18 rows of broad, semi-transparent white kernels on a white cob. It is the earliest white corn and very productive. A bushel of 70 lbs. in the ear makes 60 lbs. shelled. Very hardy and little effected by drouth. Price, 35c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel; 10 bushels for \$9.00.

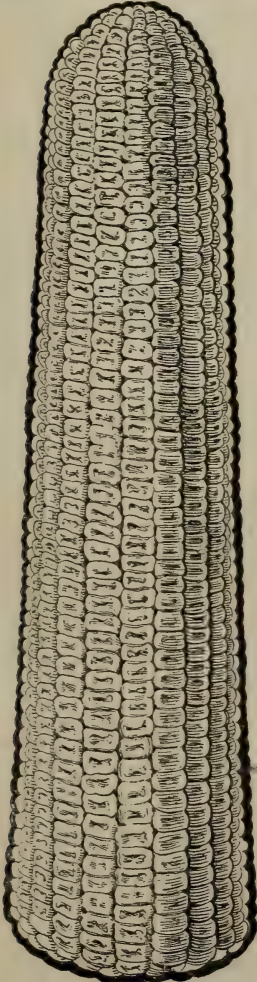
Iowa Gold Mine. A valuable medium early yellow variety; ears are not excessively large, but good sized and symmetrical. The bright golden yellow kernels are deep, and cobs small, therefore drying out nearly as soon as husked. Price, 35c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.00 per bushel; 10 bushels for \$9.00.

Hogue's Yellow Dent. This is a very fine yellow corn. Ears medium sized to large, maturing in about 100 days. If you like narrow long kernels on a small cob plant this variety. Our seed is well matured and dry. Price, 40c peck; 65c one-half bushel; \$1.10 per bushel; 10 bu., \$10.00.

Calico. That fine, large, variegated corn that always yields well and makes big ears. This corn always gets ripe before frost. Price, 40c peck; 65c one-half bu.; \$1.10 per bu.; 10 bu., \$10.00.



SILVER MINE



SNOW WHITE DENT

"I must tell you what success I had with my Calico Corn which I got from you. I am very much pleased. It grew fine, stood up 12 feet high and the biggest ears I ever saw. I want your Catalogue for 1904. I like to send you another order.

WILL ANDERA, *Red Lake, S. D.*"

"I had a splendid stand of Calico Corn. I think every kernel grew. It yielded 50 bushels per acre and this was not a very good year for corn, being too wet. The Yellow Prize is good too. I am well pleased with both.

T. B. BROGAN, *Sac County, Iowa.*"

Pride of Canada Flint. The corn for the extreme north. Ears long, of rich yellow color. Enormously productive, outyielding any field corn we have ever grown. Will prove to be of the greatest value to the farmers of the far North; ripens earlier than any other flint. Don't fail to try it if you want a big yielding flint corn. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$9.00.

Best White Flint. Similar to the above but white. Stalks usually bear 2 or 3 long ears having 8 to 10 rows of hard white corn. Very early; excellent for fodder and ensilage. Price, 35c lb.; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid; peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$9.00.

Snow White Dent. This corn originated in the East two years ago; our stock was grown from seed shipped in last season. The stalk is deep rooted, very thick, with broad blades and one ear which is very large and well filled to the very tip with large, smooth, very white kernels. This corn is exceptionally vigorous and gets a good start while young; it makes a good yield in dry seasons and is decidedly good for fodder. Price, peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushel lots, \$1.15 per bu.

Corn on Ear. We can furnish most of this corn on ear at \$2.00 per bushel of 70 lbs.

MILLETS

Prices quoted here are subject to market changes. If the price has advanced when we receive your order we will notify you before shipping. If it has declined we will give you your money's worth at low price.

Siberian. (Also called Red German, Dakota, and Earliest Russian Millet.) This millet is from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than German millet; it can be cut for hay in 60 days from planting the seed. Customers often tell of harvesting the seed in time to plant the same season and secure a splendid crop of fodder. The Siberian millet does excellently in wet seasons, and is a better drouth resister than German millet. The blades are wide and start near the ground, continuing nearly to the top. The straw is fine and soft and remains green even until the seed is ripe. It is relished by all stock and eaten without waste. Can be fed without injury to horses. The only complaint we have had of this millet is that it does not grow as tall, hence does not make as much hay as German millet. This is largely due to over-seeding. The millet stools so heavily that with ordinary sowing it is too crowded to grow to natural size. Sow one-half bushel broadcast or one peck in drill to the acre for hay. It will look rather thin when it first comes up, but as it is a wonderful stooler it will thicken up. The heads are larger than common millet and taper at both ends. It yields from 30 to 50 bushels seed per acre. The seed makes the best food in the world for young chicks. Price 65c per bu. (50 lbs.).



German Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are very compact and heavily loaded with round, golden-yellow seeds. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre for fodder, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel for seed. 80c bu.

Hungarian. (Dark seed.) Many regard this as being better than German millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. 90c bu.

Hog, or Broom Corn Millet. This is grown for the same purposes as other millets but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening hogs and other stock.

Golden Millet. Similar to German millet, but heads are longer and seed is larger and oblong. Yields from 4 to 5 tons hay per acre. Sow same as German. Bu., 70c.

Common Millet. Head not so thick as German millet, seed oval, of lighter color. Sow same as above. Bushel, 65c.

Japanese Barnyard Millet. (Called "Billion Dollar Grass" owing to its high value.) Erect in growth, very leafy, stalks tender and succulent, even when mature. Stools freely on good soil if not sown too thickly. Its greatest value is for green fodder, of which it yields 35 tons per acre. It is excellent for cows, producing more milk than corn fodder. It should be sown to give best results the latter half of May, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, and produces 50 to 90 bushels of seed per acre, if allowed to mature before cutting. Price per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid. 20 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.75.

Pearl Millet. (See Pencilaria, page 13.)

"I have grown Siberian or Red German Millet in Nebraska for 3 years. It makes better hay than the regular German Millet and more of it, as it is more bushy; it also stands drouth better. Has yielded as high as 50 bushel of seed per acre."

ED. McILNAY, Saline Co., Neb.

CANE OR SORGHUM

A great many farmers have an idea that this valuable fodder plant can only be grown in the west and south. We know of its being successfully cultivated and used from St. Paul to the Gulf, and from Ohio to Colorado. It will grow any place that can produce corn. We feel sure there is no place where the farmers appreciate this feed as they do in Nebraska. Even the "side walk farmers" in town and city put in a lot or two for winter feed for their cow and horse. We secure this seed from producers of sorghum molasses and if planted thinly will make good sorghum cane. Some farmers pasture it with the very best results and we have never heard of a case of poisoning where the stock was turned in when the cane was about 6 inches high and kept there right along.

It is known quite definitely that an acre of sorghum will produce more food value, more pounds of beef or pork, when properly fed than an acre of corn. The main use of the crop, however, is for a winter supply of forage, and it has this advantage over corn or any other kind of grain that it can be sown late.

TIME TO SOW

Sorghum may be put in almost any time up to the middle of July and yet give a satisfactory crop. June is the best time. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of 100 or 150 pounds per acre because the fodder will grow fine, will cure better, and will give better results in feeding than where

it is coarse. When sown broadcast it is less injured by the first light frosts than when grown in drills, as it forms a dense growth that protects itself. Eighty days will produce a very satisfactory crop.

THE SOIL

Select the thinnest soil and highest part of your farm for sorghum. On this soil it is not so likely to fall down in seasons of excessive rainfall. Molasses growers know how rich in sweetness is sorghum grown on clay soils, and the sugar is the valuable part when grown for stock feeding. Have the ground free from clods and do not plant more than one inch deep except in very light soils.

CANE—Continued**HARVESTING.**

Harvest as late as possible to avoid hard frost in order that the fodder will retain its sweetness and succulence. It is then cut, when sown broadcast, with a mower and allowed to dry for a week or ten days, after which it may be put up in shocks weighing about 500 pounds and allowed to stand until fed.

"I took 10 tons per acre of cured sorghum hay from my ground last year."

J. C. MURDOCK, Van Buren Co., Ia.

A NEW IDEA

D. B. Patterson, of Illinois, says: Cut and rake into windrows. It should be put into large cocks of 500 to 1,000 pounds as soon as possible after cutting, free from dew or rain. This point is where the beginner will hesitate. He will insist it must be "cured," but to produce the best grade of fodder requires him to pursue a plan just the opposite of curing. "Succulent and sweet" are the sorghum grower's watchwords. It will not spoil. Price, per bu. (50 lbs.) 70c; subject to change.

Pencilaria or Pearl Millet

Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage crop either for green food or hay and is very highly prized because it yields so largely.

It grows luxuriantly on any soil suitable for corn, especially on rich land, when it will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting should commence when 2½ to 3 feet high. After being cut it will stool out enormously becoming much thicker and during the warm weather growing with marvellous luxuriance. It also does well on poor soil. Very desirable in districts subject to drouth as it continues to

grow in dry weather, though of course not so rapidly.

It is very nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. Dairymen and stockraisers should plant Pencilaria in large quantities, as it furnishes fresh green feed all summer and fall, until killed by freezing.

Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills 3 feet apart. Do not plant until warm weather. Price, 35c per lb., postpaid; by freight, 25c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$2.00.

Fodder and Forage Plants**Cow Peas**

There is no surer nor cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soil than by sowing Cow Peas, which have the power to extract nitrogen from the air, leaving the soil in better condition than before a crop has been harvested. The whole crop can be turned under as a soil improver, though it will answer as well if a good picking of ripe peas are gathered first. The dry peas make excellent feed for hogs or cattle when ground.

To grow for green forage or fodder, Cow Peas are most valuable, equal to the best Red Clover; they yield an immense quantity of feed, of the best quality and in a very short time.

If sown in drills and cultivated a time or two the yield of both fodder and peas will be much larger.

For curing the hay must be placed in cocks before the leaves become brittle and the piles must be small enough to allow free circulation of air to the center.

Highly recommended to plant with Oats or Kaffir Corn. The nurse crop makes a large yield of most nutritious food and holds the peas off the ground thus enabling them to make a better growth.

Do not plant till the weather has become warm, sow 2 bu. if alone and 1 bu. if with other seeds.

WHIPPOORWILL. Early, bunch growing variety. Per lb., 15c postpaid; by freight, \$2.20 per bu. (60 lbs.).

BLACK. Early and prolific, a splendid land improver and valuable forage crop. Per lb., 15c postpaid; by freight, \$2.25 per bu. (60 lbs.).

CLAY. Prolific both in yield of peas and growth of vines. Per lb., 15c postpaid; by freight, \$2.10 per bu. (60 lbs.).

MIXED. 15c per lb., postpaid; by freight, \$2.00 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Canada Field Peas. A profitable crop to grow, the peas when threshed and ground are extremely nutritious for all kinds of stock, and they stand in the front rank as a fodder plant, being very rich in the elements that improve the muscle, bone and nervous system. Sow two bushels to the acre, or with oats, one bushel of each. \$1.85 per bu. (60 lbs.).

Soja, or Soy Beans

This valuable forage plant and fertilizer has attracted increasing attention yearly. It is one of the most nutritious of all vegetable products. It will produce a crop of twenty to thirty bushels per acre and as easily grown as other beans. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder it is very valuable, yielding frequently as high as eight to ten tons of fodder per acre. As a fertilizer it is claimed to be even superior to clover. Sow one-half bushel per acre broadcast, or 4 quarts per acre in drills.

EARLY YELLOW. Per peck 75c; bushel (60 lbs.) \$2.90.

Spring Vetches or Tares. It is grown extensively for stock and is of the pea family, resembling it in vine and pod. Among the most nutritious and valuable of our forage and soil improving crops. Sow early with oats 1 bu. each. 1 lb., 10c; bu. (60 lbs.) \$4.25; by mail per lb., 20c.

Teosinte. A fodder plant somewhat resembling corn in appearance, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a greater number of shoots, growing as high as twelve feet, very thickly covered with leaves. Eighty-five stalks have been grown from one seed, attaining a height of eleven feet. Horses and cattle eat it as freely as young sugar corn. Price, 90c per lb. postpaid.

Fancy Clean Grass Seeds

FOR ALL SOILS

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This valuable grass is suited to a variety of soils, from an average dry one to moist meadows. It is very productive, unusually early and very desirable as a pasture grass. It comes early in the spring, and with few rains will make good pasture all summer, until late fall. It is surprising how well this grass does in the West, even during the dry season. It is very desirable for lawns. By freight, 15c per lb.; \$1.75 per bu. (14 lbs.); 25c per lb., postpaid.



Kentucky Blue
Grass

Red Top. Valuable either for mixing in hay or permanent pasture grass. Succeeds almost everywhere, but does best in moist, rich soil. It is being sown with Alsike, in Western Nebraska with a great deal of satisfaction. It is often sown with Timothy and Red Clover. Price by freight, fancy unhulled, 10c lb.; \$1.00 per bu. (14 lbs.); choice, 7c lb.; 75c per bu. (14 lbs.).

Bromus Inermis,	-	-	-	See page 4
Meadow Fescue,	-	-	-	See page 5
Lawn Grass Mixture,	-	-	-	See page 16

Prices quoted here are subject to market fluctuation. If the price has advanced when we receive your order we will notify you before shipping. If it has declined we will give you your money's worth at lowest price.

English, or Perennial Rye-Grass.

This grass is considered invaluable for permanent pasture grass. Produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage, and soon forms a compact sod. After being cut, it grows quickly and remains bright and green through the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious. Flourishes best in moist soil. By freight, 10c per lb.; \$1.75 per bu. (24 lbs.); 18c lb., postpaid.

Johnson Grass. As a meadow or hay grass this variety is highly esteemed in the South, and during the hottest and driest season it can be depended upon to yield heavily. This grass, however, is not very desirable as it is hard to get rid of when once started. For this reason it is very important that it be well guarded, and not allowed to get started in cultivated lands. We think this would be a good grass for the semi-arid regions of the West. Price by freight, 13c lb.; \$2.50 per bu. (25 lbs.); 22c per lb., postpaid.

Timothy. This grass is used extensively for hay, and does well on most any soil. Sometimes grows to the height of 4 feet on rich loam. It is exceedingly nutritious, particularly when ripe. This grass is used for pasture considerably. It is, however, better for hay and is sown mostly with Red Clover. Price by freight, 5c lb.; choice, per bu. (45 lbs.) \$1.80; prime, per bu. (45 lbs.) \$1.65; 15c extra for 2½ bu. grain bags.

ORCHARD GRASS

This grass is widely known and of exceptional value in permanent pasture mixture on account of its earliness and rapid growth. After being mown it produces an aftermath unequalled in amount by any of the grasses ordinarily cultivated for hay and is quick to recover from close cropping. It is relished by all kinds of stock, sheep even passing all other grass to feed upon it. It succeeds upon almost any soil, especially in moist shady places; it stands drought well, keeping green and growing

when other grasses are dried up. It should be kept grazed closely as it becomes hard and wiry if allowed to grow rank. It flowers about the time of Red Clover, and makes a splendid mixture with it to cut for hay. Cut at the proper time, there is no better nor more succulent hay. On account of it growing in tufts, it should be planted with other grasses, sow (if alone) 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Prices per lb., 30c, postpaid; per bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.25, by freight.

ASK FOR PRICES IN LARGE QUANTITIES

MIXTURE FOR HOG PASTURE

This will be considered very heavy seeding and expensive, but if you have a hog pasture for keeps, you can not afford to skimp on seed nor limit the varieties.

MAMMOTH CLOVER.	RED CLOVER.	ALSIKE CLOVER.
WHITE CLOVER.	TIMOTHY.	BLUE GRASS.
ORCHARD GRASS.	MEADOW FESCUE.	

37 lbs. per acre for \$3.50. Write for Prices in Larger lots.

BROADCAST SEEDERS—See page 23.

Kale, Thousand-Headed

This forage plant, like rape, comes from England and is now largely supplanting the rape in that country.

The seed can be sown from early in April until mid-summer. It grows to a height of three to four feet, and is covered with small heads or clusters of leaves, and will yield a much larger crop than the Dwarf Essex Rape as it branches out from the bottom; it grows very rapidly and is greatly relished by hogs, cattle and sheep. The roots penetrate to a great depth in the subsoil so that the plant is not affected by drouth. It grows

with increased rapidity after being fed off and flourishes on all kinds of soil.

The Kale is more hardy than Rape and for this reason will last from 4 to 6 weeks longer in the fall. It is a good idea however to cut before heavy frost comes and put up in small piles with a light covering of leaves or straw. In this way it can be fed until late in the winter. When planted in drills 1 lb. per acre, if sown broadcast 2½ lbs. per acre. Price, lb., 35c; 2½ lbs., 85c, postpaid. By freight, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$8.75; 100 lbs., \$17.00.

Macaroni Wheat

This wheat is tall, with broad smooth leaves. The heads are large, heavily bearded, and have much the appearance of barley. The kernels are large, very hard, having less starch than common wheat. Largely used in the manufacture of Macaroni, and makes excellent flour.

The habit of growth adapts Macaroni Wheat to regions of light rainfall, having great ability to withstand drouth and heat. It requires rich soil, but will grow in alkali.

Reports show a better yield per acre of Macaroni or Durum wheat than other spring varieties. Sow early in the spring as it is not easily injured by frost. Price, \$1.25 per bushel.

Miscellaneous Farm Seed

Kaffir Corn. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, is straight and upright, with white chalky stem and broad leaves. Less affected by drouth than cane. It makes excellent fodder, is highly relished by all stock, either in the green state or when cured as hay.

Mr. Cypher, of Polk Co., Neb.: "Thinks it is better for fodder than cane."

Price, 75c bu. Subject to change.

Buckwheat

Japanese. This new sort has proven to be much earlier and more productive than any other variety. The grains are very large and of rich brown color. It excels in yield and earliness.

Silver Hull. A very good and popular variety. The grain is of a light gray color, is rounder than the common variety, matures earlier, and yields a half more to the acre.

Common. Sow in June, broadcast, at the rate of 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

Prices of the above: 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid.

Broom Corn

Improved Evergreen. The best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush.

Dwarf. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high; straight brush. Used for making whisks and brushes. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; postpaid.

Jerusalem Artichokes

A well known vegetable, produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for hogs as a cholera preventive. Flourishes best in light, rich soil. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. Plant 3 bu. per acre. Per bu., 50c.

Castor Beans

Largely grown to drive away moles. Price, per lb., 25c; postpaid.

Flax and Winter Rye

Prices on application in season.

Strawberry Plants

No berry produces better results for the small amount of labor and space required than strawberries. The ground should be fertilized with rich, well rotted compost, well worked into the soil. Set out early in the spring.

Keep from sun in handling, and do not set below the crowns; throw out a spadeful of dirt, make a little cone of soil in the center of the hole, place the roots around the cone and cover, pressing the soil firmly about the roots in rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart, and 2½ ft. in the row. Turn runners the direction of the row, and pinch all the blooms off as they appear the first year. Cultivate well and keep out weeds.

When the ground freezes, mulch with a light coat of straw. Remove the mulch in the spring and cultivate.

Brandywine. This is a very fine large, deep red berry, and ships well. A prolific bearer, and a self-fertilizer. The stems are thick and strong and hold their berries well up off the ground. We know of no better berry for Nebraska.

Belle. Berries of good size. Very long, grows on a long stem, and ship well. A self-fertilizer.

Any variety, 75c per 100.

Marshall. This is a very large berry much like the Brandywine, except that it is longer from stem to point. Season following Brandywine; foliage very vigorous. A self-fertilizer.

Bubach, Sunnyside, and Candy. The Bubach and Gandys are pistillates. The Sunnyside, a bisexual. These are all standard varieties and very prolific. We have these mixed so they will be sure to fertilize.

By express at your expense.

GRASS SEED FOR THE LAWN

TO MAKE A GOOD LAWN.—Nothing gives more satisfaction about a house than a good lawn, and nothing is more easily made and kept in order by a little well directed care. To get grass seed up quickly and evenly the surface must be mellow and level, with at least 6 inches of good black soil. Sow one pound of our **Special Lawn Mixture** to every 400 square feet, rake the seed in and roll well, or use a wide board until soil is uniformly firm. If the soil is clayey, cover the surface with a light coating of our **Lawn Fertilizer**. This fertilizer decays slowly, and will feed the young plants during the entire season. To keep the lawn beautiful, it must be frequently rolled and mowed. It is better to mow the lawn and not remove the clippings, as these will gradually form a thin mulch which will hold moisture, and protect the roots from the hot sun. Never rake a lawn with a steel toothed rake, as it pulls up the little rootlets, causing them to die in the hot sun. Never water a lawn when the soil and grass are hot. The best time for watering is in the early morning before sunrise.

SPECIAL LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

While Blue Grass and White Clover make good lawns there are considerable objections to them. To overcome these objections we have made a mixture, which is adapted to our hot, dry climate. It is composed of Blue Grass, White Clover, and several other best lawn grasses. Some of these come early, some grow best during the summer, some grow well in the shade, while others make their growth in the fall. In this way one has green grass the whole season.

This mixture will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn, with a close thick turf in a few weeks' time, and one that will last much better than if soddied. We use only fancy new crop seeds, free from all foul weed seeds.

One pound covers 400 square feet (a space 20x20 feet), for new lawns, and half this amount for re-seeding old ones. Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; by mail 1 lb., 35c.

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Some of our customers prefer clear blue grass lawns. Our stock of this is the best grade of fancy clean, new crop tested seeds. Per lb., 15c; by mail 25c; per bu. (14 lbs.), \$1.75 by freight.

WHITE CLOVER.

It makes a quick lawn, with a close turf, is usually sown with blue grass, and does very well in our climate. Per lb., 30c; by mail 40c.

FERTILIZERS

Profits from fertilizing can be easily demonstrated by making small experiments on, say, an acre; or a small vegetable patch. These experiments even bring more than the investment in increased crops. It is a law of nature that continual cropping without fertilizing will in time wear out the richest soil. It is unprofitable to let rich soil become poor. It is just as unprofitable to allow "worn-out" land to remain so. The richest land can be kept up to its virgin richness, and "worn-out" land can be made rich, by good fertilizing and common sense.

LAWN FERTILIZER.

Our Lawn Fertilizer is composed mainly of fine ground bone. It is clean and dry and furnishes just the desired element for young plants, it decays slowly during the season, and gives to the grass a permanent rich, green color, so much desired. It can be sown easily broadcast by hand. On new lawns it should be sown same time as the seed, and on old lawns any time in the early spring. This fertilizer is free from strong odor, and is fit for all kinds of grass. It furnishes the same nourishment as manure, but has none of the weeds. One hundred pounds equal one load of manure and covers surface of 75x75 feet. Never use stable manure on lawns, as it will cost you more to weed it than it does to fertilize it. 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. The action of Superphosphate is very rapid, and is desirable only for very rapidly growing grains or vegetables. For corn use 200 pounds per acre, broadcast, after planting. For oats, rye, and wheat from 200 to 400 pounds per acre, broadcast and harrowed under. 100 lbs., \$1.50.

VEGETABLE GROWER. Use 500 lbs. per acre, broadcast and harrowed under. It will work wonders in a truck patch, and means increased crops, better quality, early maturity, and better prices. 100 lbs., \$2.50.

ONION AND POTATO SPECIAL. This fertilizer acts quicker than Raw Bone Meal, and is especially good for tubers and root growers. For onions use from 500 to 800 pounds per acre. Apply when preparing the land. For potatoes use 300 pounds sown broadcast and harrowed in when preparing the land. 100 lbs., \$1.75.

SUGAR BEET GROWER. Use about 500 pounds per acre, broadcast, and harrowed at planting time. This is good for all kinds of beets, turnips, etc. 100 lbs., \$2.10.

RAW BONE MEAL. The action of the sun and rain on Raw Bone Meal causes it to decompose slowly, so it is therefore adapted to slowly maturing grains and grasses. For alfalfa, barley, clover, and timothy use from 100 to 200 pounds per acre. 50 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lb., \$2.00.

LAWN MOWERS



OZARK

This is the best low priced Lawn Mower we have ever handled. It can be adjusted for cutting the grass short or long, and is well made in every particular. While it has only three knives, they are curved so that some part touches the cutting bar all the time, thus insuring a smooth cut lawn. The wheels are 8 in. high and all gearing is very simple; handles are adjustable for child or tall man.

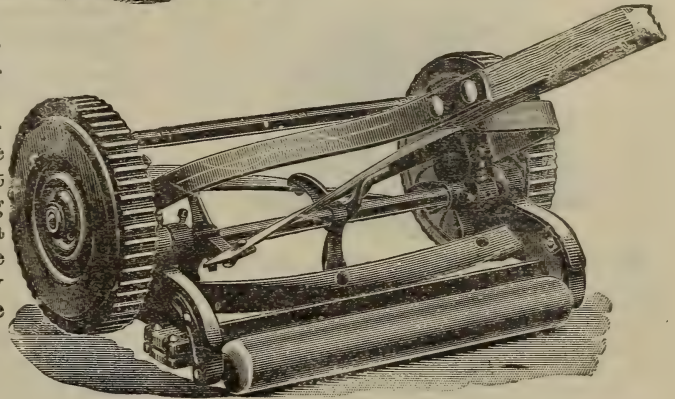
14-in. cut. \$3.00
16-in. cut. 3.25

..MOHAWK..

A ball-bearing, three-knife Mower, constructed and finished in the best possible manner. Wheels are 7 inches in diameter. It is warranted first class in every respect, and is as durable, easily operated, adjusted, repaired, and sharpened as any other mower of equal dimensions and price.

PRICE:

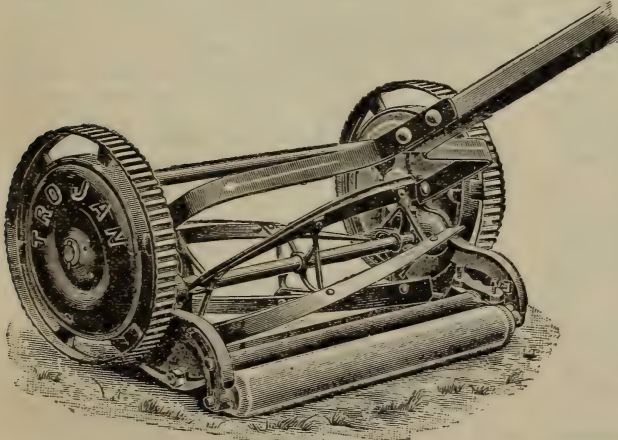
14-in. cut, ball-bearing...\$4.15
16-in. cut, ball-bearing... 4.35



Trojan Lawn Mower

The frame of this Mower is fastened together by a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch cold rolled steel shaft, secured to the discs above the reel with case hardened set screws. The cutter bar is fastened to the discs in the best possible manner. It has four cutter bars, 10-inch wheels, is adjustable for cutting grass short or long, well constructed, nicely finished, and fully guaranteed

16-in. cut.\$5.35
18-in. cut. 5.75



GRASS GATHERERS—Galvanized iron bottom, with heavy cloth sides securely fastened together, easily attached to any mower and does not interfere with the action of the machine, strong and durable. Price, \$1.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

"Don't Keep Hens, Make Them Keep You."



These Goods Sent by Freight or Express at Your Expense

Poultry Bone should be kept before the poultry of all classes at all times, especially where egg production is desired. They will be the best judges as to the amount they want. Young chickens, especially, should be permitted to get it at their pleasure. They will be ready for market much earlier. Price, 10 lbs. for 30c; 50 lbs. for \$1.35; 100 lbs. for \$2.50.

Blood Meal. This is pure, rich, dried blood, two ounces of which is said to equal one quart of raw blood. Very fine for incubator chicks, as it prevents loss from breaking down or leg weakness. Good to start hens laying. Feed one part blood meal to fifteen parts of mash. Price, 6 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.75; 100 lbs. for \$3.40.



Mica Crystal Grit. This is the Standard Poultry Grit of America. It contains Iron, Quartz, Aluminum, and Magnesium. The iron is a tonic and keeps the fowls in good health, also gives to the yolk that rich yellow color. The other properties act as shell makers and digesters. Unlike any other grit this one is formed of layers which, by action of the gizzard, flake off, thus keeping the edges sharp and making it the best grinder. Not only your large fowls, but your small chickens *must have* grit. Most so-called chicken cholera is simply indigestion caused by lack of grit with which to grind the food. We carry in stock three sizes, large for old poultry, medium for pigeons, and small for young chicks. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 55c; 100 lbs. for \$1.00.

Crushed Oyster Shells. If you expect your hens to lay eggs you must furnish them with something to make the shell. Oyster shells furnish them with this material. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for 90c.

Rust's Egg Producer. When this is fed to an entire flock it increases the number of eggs and their fertility. If fed according to directions one can secure eggs the year around. 1 lb. box, 25c; 2½ lb. box, 50c.

Rust's Climax Condition Powder. We believe this to be the best condition powder on the market. Our customers have had nothing but praise for it. It will cure most of the poultry diseases. 13 oz. box, 25c; 32 oz. box, 50c.

Raw Bone Meal. Same as cracked bone, only ground fine. Price, 10 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.10; 100 lbs. for \$2.00.

Meat Scraps for laying hens may be mixed one part meat scraps to three parts crushed grain, bran, or shorts. Wet with hot water, or skimmed milk preferred. Feed night and morning. For fattening poultry, one part meat scraps to two parts of crushed grains. For young chickens mix with hot water and make into a dry paste. Ducks, geese, and young turkeys are very fond of meat scraps and these may be fed all they will eat, mixed as directed above. Price, 7 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.50; 100 lbs. for \$2.85.

Meyer's Royal Poultry Spice. This "food" gives the best results of any we ever sold. We guarantee it to give satisfaction or money refunded. It is known to be the greatest egg producer and fattener of ducks and other poultry ever invented and stands unrivaled for raising young chicks and ducklings, giving them stamina against cold winds and damp weather. ¼ lb. pkt., 10c; 2 lb. pkt., 35c; 5 lb. bag, 75c; 25 lb. bag, \$3.75.

Griswold's Chick Food.

This consists of millet, wheat and other seeds, grit, bone, etc., in such proportions as shall supply the young growing chickens with all that is necessary to secure health, vigor and growth. It not only is a money maker but saves much time and care in preparing their food, after the usual method. When scattered in straw this food is also valuable for all poultry. 10 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for \$1.20; 100 lbs. for \$2.00.

Conkey's Roup Cure. We guarantee this to cure roup or refund your money. Large size, by mail, postpaid, \$1.00; small size, by mail, postpaid, 50c.

Lee's Insect Powder.

Specially valuable for use about the nests of setting hens, and for young chicks. Also for insects on plants and vegetables. Per box, 25c.



Lee's Egg Maker.

"50 feeds for 1c."

Highly concentrated medicated meat food for poultry; an addition to the regular ration to enable the fowls to make eggs from good common grain food and water.

Per box..... 25c

Lice Killer. For lice and mites there is nothing like Lee's lice killer. It will do the work and do it right. 35c, 60c and \$1.00 cans.

INCUBATORS—See page 24.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued.**RAISING CHICKS**

Young chicks must be kept dry; must have access to warmth when desired; have plenty of exercise and proper food.

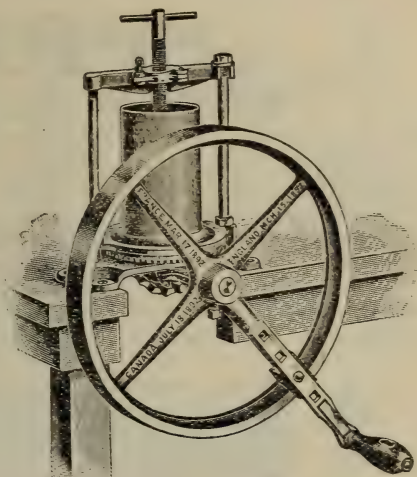
For the first thirty-six hours a chick needs no food. It should then be fed Griswold's Chick Food.

FOR BROODERS—See page 24

For Green Food The best green feed for chickens is Dwarf Essex Rape. One pound will sow a patch large enough for one hundred fowls. Chickens won't bother your garden if they can get Rape. 10c per lb., 20c per lb., postpaid.

Stearn's Bone Cutter

It has automatic feed; is self cleaning; is the fastest fine cutting machine on the market; will stand more wear and tear is least liable to get out of order; is the only Bone Cutter that will not clog with gristle or meat. Price, \$9.00.



STEARN'S BONE CUTTER.

STOCK FOOD

Meyer's Royal Spice, for horses and cattle, is a scientific preparation in the form of a fine delicate powder, composed of the most nutritious, appetizing seeds, roots and herbs.

It is absolutely free from antimony and other poisons; it entirely exterminates worms; gives strength and endurance; refreshes jaded animals; makes horses do more work; tones the stomach and prevents colic; is life indeed to brood-mares and their progeny; makes a horse fit for the market quicker than by any other means; purifies the blood, makes lively, energetic and fine horses; also coaxes the appetite, sweetens the stomach and aids digestion.

By Its Use

HORSES—Eat better, rest better, and keep in better condition, and work with more spirit.

CATTLE—Feeding: Increase in weight and quality of beef, and show an additional profit by materially lessening the time required to put them in suitable condition for the market.

COWS—Milking: Yield more milk and of a richer quality.

SHEEP—Grow a better quality of wool, make better mutton, are kept in better condition, and it makes healthy ewes and fine lambs.

HOGS—At small cost, feed quickly, producing firm and sweet mellow bacon.

Price by Freight

100 lb. bag.....	\$10.00
50 lb. bag.....	5.00
25 lb. bag.....	2.50
5 lb. bag.....	.60
2 lb. boxes, each25

BIRD SEEDS AND SUPPLIES

We carry a complete stock of Bird Seed and furnish the best. This is all clean, pure seed and not the cheap musty mixture usually sold in packages. Each variety is kept separate, and can be mixed according to order, or if left to us, in the proportions called for by experienced bird growers.

Canary. (Sicily.) Superior to other varieties. In demand by all bird dealers and others who desire best grade of seed. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c. By mail, 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 57c.

Russian Hemp. A very rich, oily seed much liked by all birds. Should be fed sparingly as it fattens the bird and injures the song. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c. By mail, 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 57c.

Rape. Very desirable to furnish variety. Many bird fanciers feed only canary and rape for regular diet of canary birds. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c. By mail, 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 57c.

Mixed Seed for Canaries. All very clean, plump seed, in the proportions desired by the majority of our customers, this you will find more economical than cheap package seed, as the bird wastes none of it. 1 lb., 7c; 4 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., \$1.00. By mail, 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 57c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. Most important food for parrots. Very nutritious and is liked by all large seed eating birds. Can be fed freely at all times. Better order a year's supply and have it sent by freight. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Padda or Unhulled Rice. Ordinary rice of commerce in its natural state. A strengthening food for parrots, red birds, etc. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., \$1.00. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Mixed Seed for Parrots. Our own mixture of various seeds adapted to the parrot's needs. The best obtainable and will keep your bird in perfect health. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c.

Pilot Crackers. These are made without yeast, salt, or shortening, and are far superior to ordinary crackers for feeding parrots. 1 lb., 10c; by mail, 18c.

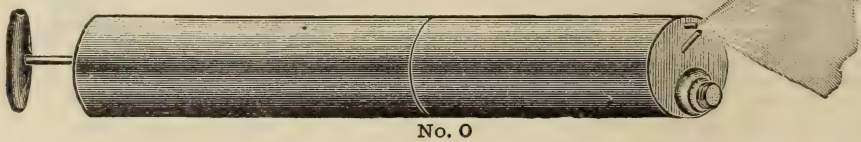
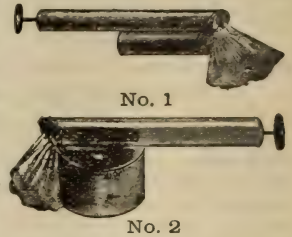
Cuttle Bone. Important for canaries, parrots, and all seed eating birds. 2 for 5c. By mail, 4c each, 45c per dozen.

SPRAYERS

LIGHTNING INSECT EXTERMINATORS

No. 1. This is the best medium priced sprayer on the market. It is made of heavy tin, with two brass spray tubes thus assuring a wide, mist-like spray. The beveled air chamber throws a downward spray, and by turning the sprayer over will throw upward, thus striking the under side of the leaves. We also recommend this sprayer for spraying stock, poultry houses, and house plants. Price, 45 cents. *By express at your expense.*

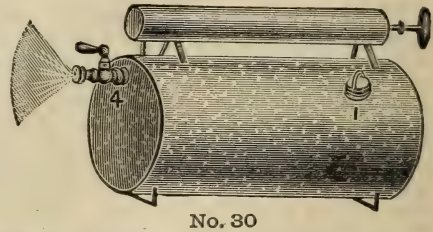
No. 2. Similar to the above, but the tank holds more; is made of galvanized iron. Price, 60 cents. *By express at your expense.*



No. 0. Sprayer is light and handy, adapted for household use, and can be sent by mail. Price, 35 cents. *By express at your expense. Postpaid, 50 cents.*

No. 30. Compressed Air Sprayer

This sprayer is made of galvanized iron, and holds two gallons. It will throw a spray 20 feet high. The air chamber and tank being horizontal makes it easy to carry and operate. A few strokes of the pump produces enough compressed air to empty the tank without further action of the pump. Price, \$1.75. *By express at your expense.*



THE PRACTICAL WINDOW SPRAYER

Durable and easy to operate.

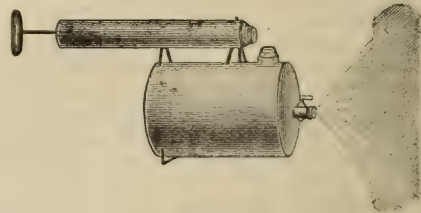
The tank which is easily filled is of oxidized metal and holds about two quarts, to this is attached a rubber bulb by which the spray may be regulated, heavy or light; also two feet of hose, enabling one to reach the plants in all parts of the window. Price, \$1.00, by express at your expense.

Scolley's Rubber Angle Neck, Large Size,	- - - - -	\$1.00
Scolley's Rubber Straight Neck, Small Size	- - - - -	.75

By express at your expense.



No. 20. Tank consists of a Mason fruit jar, which can easily be replaced at any time. Cannot rust out. Its shape causes it to give a churning motion when in use, thus keeping the ingredients thoroughly mixed. It has a 2 inch air pump, heavy steel plunger rod and strong handle. Price, 75 cents. *By express at your expense.*



No. 21. This Sprayer is made of fine galvanized iron, and holds 4 gallons of liquid. It is provided with straps and can be carried on the shoulder. The spray is provided with two nozzles, one for spraying tall trees and the other for shrubbery. It is entirely automatic and will empty itself of the fluid from one pumping up. Price, \$3.75.

Blizzard No. 35. Has galvanized iron tank, and Stop Cock. Holds one gallon of mixture. With a few strokes of the heavy air pump, it will work continually until it is empty. This is one of our best, high pressure automatic sprayers. Price, \$1.50.

SPRAYERS—Continued



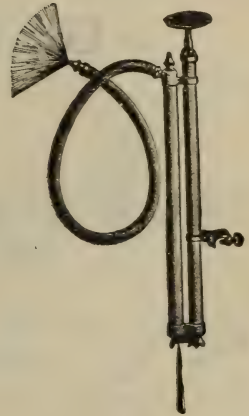
Aquaject



No. 17



No. 6



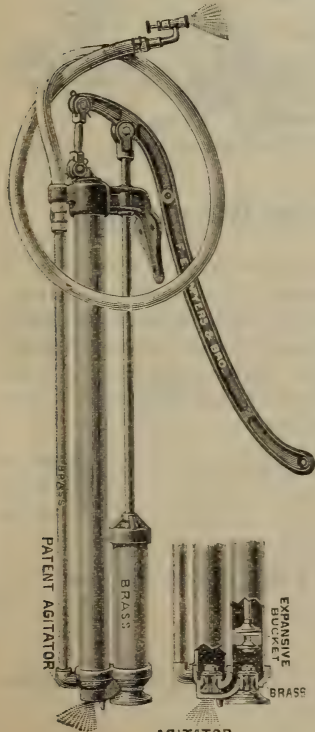
Ideal

Patent Aquaject. This pump will throw a stream about 60 feet. It can be adjusted to a very fine or coarse spray. The cylinder, piston rod, and couplings are all of brass. It is very compact and weighs only 8 pounds. To be used WITH a bucket. Price, \$5.

Ripley's Sprayer No. 17. This sprayer holds 5 gallons of liquid and is made of the very best galvanized steel. It is fitted with a 1½ inch pump and is fully guaranteed to be the strongest and most durable light sprayer on the market. Can be used for spraying trees of most any height, applying lice killer on stock, whitewashing poultry houses, washing buggies and windows. Price complete with hose and Vermorel spray nozzle, \$5.50.

Ripley's No. 6 Whitewashing and Painting Machine. It is made of heavy galvanized iron, and fitted with 10 feet of first class ½ inch hose, nozzle, and extension rod. Price, \$12.00.

Ideal. The Ideal spray is adapted to practical and economical spraying. The working parts and the base are constructed entirely of brass. It throws a continuous stream and is fitted with different size nozzles for making fine or coarse spray. A small stream is discharged with great force into the bucket, thus thoroughly agitating the mixture. Price with nozzle and hose complete, \$2.75.



No. 702

Meyers' Improved Barrel Spray Pump No. 702.

This pump is nicely finished and made in a first class manner. All parts that come in contact with the liquid are of heavy brass. The heavy brass valves will not rust or corrode, and are ground together so that all parts fit absolutely air tight. It can be easily and solidly bolted to any barrel. The air being compressed into the air chamber makes the spray continuous. A small jet of liquid from the pump keeps the ingredients agitated. It will spray whitewash, kalsomine and water paints.

Fitted with 5 ft. of best 3-ply rubber hose complete as cut.... \$7.00

Eight ft. extension rod extra... .60

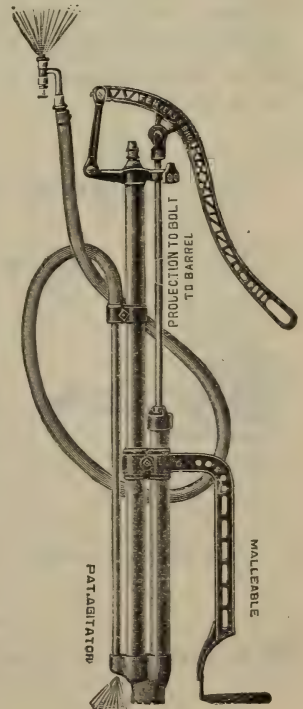
Fitted with two discharge hose and nozzels..... 8.50

Meyers' Lever Bucket or Barrel Pump No. 632.

Same quality and constructed on same general principles as the No. 702, but smaller tubes. Adjustable for barrel or bucket. Complete as in cut... \$4.50.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants, 3c per lb., 20c postpaid.

Haseltine's Moth Catcher
Small size, price, 85c; by mail, \$1.00.
Large, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.30.

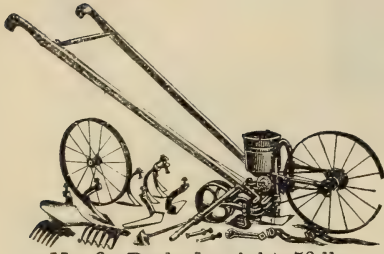


No. 632

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

"The wheel hoe is a time saver as well as a labor saving tool for cultivating the garden."

The No. 6 "Iron Age" Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder



No. 6—Packed weight, 50 lbs.

The completeness of the tool and the universal satisfaction it has given places it first among garden implements. Combined in this tool there are three distinct and thoroughly practical tools, a hill and drill seeder, a double wheel hoe, and a single wheel hoe. All vegetable seeds can be sown with this drill.

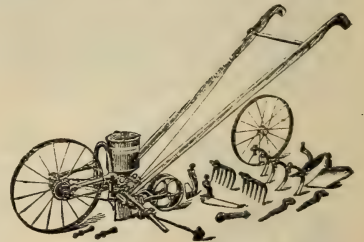
Besides placing the seeds in drills, the No. 6 will also drop in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. The tool can be instantly changed to drop from hills to drills or the reverse.

No. 6 Complete (like cut).....\$11.00
No. 7 Hill and Drill Seeder only. Price..... 8.00

No. 4 "Iron Age" Combined Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe

This No. 4 Combined Drill and Hoe is really two complete machines in one. By simply taking out two bolts and attaching the other wheel one has the No. 1 complete hoe. In this endeavor to furnish the farmer just what he desires at the least possible cost, and not loading down the price of the tool with other devices, unless he desires them.

No. 4 Price, complete (like cut).....\$10.00
No. 5 Drill only..... 7.00



No. 4—Packed weight, 50 lbs.

No. 1 "Iron Age" Double and Single Wheel Hoe



No. 1—Packed weight, 40 pounds.

This tool is practically made "bicycle construction." Wheels are of steel, very light and are 16 inches in height. Frame made of tubing, coupled to malleable castings; high arch, capable of working astride of 20-inch plants; three changes in height of wheels without entirely removing axle nuts; they not only can be placed inside the frame for working in narrow spaces, but an extra axle is sent out with each tool to be used, making a perfect single wheel hoe.

No. 1 Complete (like cut).....\$6.50
No. 3 Side Hoes only 3.75
No. 13 Side Hoes and Teeth..... 5.00

We Have Several Cheaper Hoes, Some as Low as \$3.00. Send for Our Large Implement Catalogue

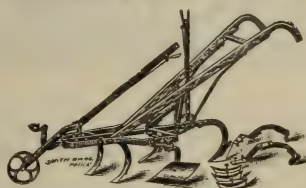
We Carry a Complete Line of Planet, Jr., Implements
Send for Catalogue.

No. 6 "Iron Age" Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Parties who use these one horse cultivators in their corn after it is too high to use other cultivators find that the corn makes from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre. Corn from two acres pays for it.

No. 6 As in cut.....\$7.00

No. 6 Less Furrow Closing Attachment..... 6.00



No. 6—Weight, 95 pounds

No. 1 "Iron Age" Seven Tooth Cultivator

This tool most thoroughly pulverizes all conditions of soil. We furnish it with wide or narrow teeth.

No. 1 As in cut.....\$5.00

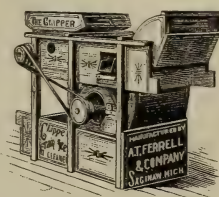


No. 1—Weight, 70 pounds

No. 1 Clipper Fanning Mill

This is the small size of the fanning mill and seed separator used by all seedsmen. It will separate small seed from large, take out light seed, straw, and weeds all at one time. Is equipped with ten screens, will fan all kinds of grain and seed.

Price, complete.....\$20.00



Dibble, 25c
Postpaid, 40c



Lang's Hand
Weeder, 25c
Postpaid, 30c



Corn Planter,
\$1.00

Transplanting Trowels. With steel blade, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

Asparagus Knives. Steel, 25c; postpaid, 40c.

Dandelion Spuds. For cutting the weed roots out of the lawn. Price, 25c.

Putty Bulb

The best tool for applying putty. Used by florists and market gardeners. Price, \$1.00; postpaid.

Broadcast Seeders



Little Giant Crank. This is the best medium priced seeder sold. Will sow anything broadcast and do it right. Price, \$2.00.

Little Giant Fiddle Bow. Same machine, but works with a bow in place of crank. Price, \$1.50.

Columbia. This is similar to the Little Giant Seeder, and while it is not quite so strong, it will give good satisfaction. Price, \$1.50.



Little Giant Mole
Trap

Most simple and best trap on the market. Fully guaranteed to give satisfaction. 75c each.

All sent by Freight or Express

INCUBATORS

The Farm is now

Incomplete without

a Good Incubator



FARMERS are just beginning to realize the importance of poultry as a profit-maker. The farm hen “rustles” for her living, and all that she brings in is clear profit. Her value is increased a hundred-fold by using an incubator. One man says: “I can raise 300 chickens with my incubator before one of my hens will set, and can sell one-half of these for early broilers at twenty cents per pound, and keep the best for laying hens. These will begin laying in the early fall and lay all winter.”

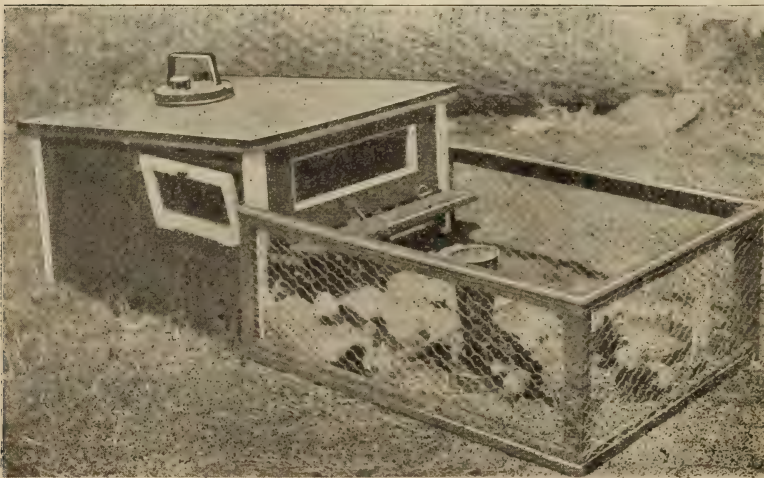
We handle the “ONLY” Incubator. It is manufactured here in Lincoln, is well made. Fully guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Send to us for complete catalogue.

PRICES {	100 Egg Incubator.....	\$12.00
	150 Egg Incubator.....	16.00
	250 Egg Incubator.....	20.00

BROODERS

Parties who have run an incubator do not have so much trouble to hatch the chickens as they do to raise them after they are hatched. This trouble is all done away with when you use an “ONLY” Brooder. It is well made, “runs” out doors or in the house, and is without doubt the best brooder made.

PRICES {	100 Chick Brooder	\$10.00
	150 Chick Brooder	12.00



**Poultry
Supplies**

Pages 18 and 19



RURAL BOOKS

The Prices Quoted Below Include Postage

Alfalfa. By F. D. Coburn.....	\$0 50	Manual of Agriculture. By G. B. Emerson and C. L. Flint. Cloth.....	\$1 00
Asparagus Culture. Hexamer. Cloth..	50	Manures, Methods of Making. By Bommer. Paper.....	25
A B C of Agriculture.....	50	Manures, Talks on. By Jas. Harris. 366 pages; cloth.....	1 50
American Farm Book. R. L. Allen.....	2 00	Market Gardener, The Young. By T. Greiner.....	50
Bookkeeping for Farmers.....	25	Market Gardening. Landreth.....	1 00
Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Allied Vegetables. By C. L. Allen.....	50	Mushroom Culture. Cloth; illustrated. By Wm. Falconer.....	1 00
Carrots and Mangels. Gregory. Paper	30	Onion Book. By seventeen successful growers.....	20
Canary Birds. Very useful. Paper.....	50	Potatoes, A B C of. By T. B. Terry.....	40
Celery. By T. Greiner.....	20	Practical Garden Book, The. Cloth....	75
Corn. Culture, marketing and uses.....	1 50	Profits in Poultry.....	1 00
Fertility, The, of the Land. By I. S. Roberts. Cloth; 415 pages.....	1 25	Rose, The. By H. B. Ellwanger.....	1 25
Fertilizers. Gregory. Paper.....	40	Silos, Silage, and Ensilage. By Manly Miles.....	50
Floriculture, Practical. Henderson.....	1 50	Small Fruit Culturist. A. S. Fuller. Cloth.	1 00
Forcing Book, The. By Prof. Bailey. Of Vegetables, in glass; 266 pages.....	1 00	Soiling Crops and the Silo. Thos. Shaw,	1 50
Farm Gardening and Seed Growing. Brill. Cloth.....	1 00	Soils and Crops of the Farm.....	1 00
Forage Plants Other than Grasses. By Prof. Thomas Shaw.....	1 00	Spraying, The, of Plants. By E. G. Lode-man. Cloth; 399 pages.....	1 00
Gardening for Profit. Henderson.....	1 50	Squashes, Treatise on. By Gregory....	30
Garden Making. Illustrated. By Prof. Bailey.....	1 00	Strawberry Culturist. By Fuller.....	25
Home Floriculture. By Eben E. Rexford. New and valuable.....	25	Sweet Potato Culture. Jas. Fitz. Cloth..	50
Horticulturist's Rule Book. By L. H. Bailey. Very useful for fruit growers, truck gardeners, florists and others. Cloth.	75	The Practical Fruit Grower. By C. T. Maynard.....	50
House Plants, and How to Succeed with Them. L. P. Hillhouse.....	1 00	Vegetable Gardening. Prof. Green. Cloth; illustrated.....	1 25
Insects and Insecticides. By C. M. Weed,	1 50	Wheat Culture. By D. S. Curtiss. How to double the yield, etc.....	50
Irrigation for the Farm and Garden. By H. Stewart.....	1 00	Window Flower Garden. Heinrich's. Cloth.....	50

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Spargel

In early spring sow the seed, after soaking it 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to four inches apart. The following spring transplant into permanent beds that have been deeply dug and highly manured.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth, green sort of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Barr's Mammoth. An early, large-stemmed, green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Palmetto. An early, green sort, prolific and very desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

Columbian Mammoth White. A new variety, producing white stalks of large size and finest quality; a valuable introduction; requires artificial blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One to two years time may be gained by setting out roots. The ground should be well manured and deeply spaded; the roots planted two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least six inches deep. 15c per dozen; postpaid. 60c per 100, by express at your expense.

We deliver all seeds offered in this department free to any post-office in the United States, except in 5 lb. lots or over.

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill;
5 lbs. to the acre



BEANS

1 pint to 100 feet of drill;
1 bushel per acre

Busch Bohnen

The soil best adapted to beans is a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation. Never hoe when the vines are wet, as the pods would become discolored. For succession plant every two weeks.

BUSH or SNAP

Wax or Yellow Pod Varieties

Golden Wax. A standard sort. One of the earliest beans in the market. The pods are of good length, flat, but quite thick and broad. They are waxy, golden yellow, and of fine, buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Improved Golden Wax. Pods are thicker than those of Golden Wax, and of better quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Jones' Stringless Wax. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof. It matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods very early, and ripens its crop of seed earlier than the earliest of our field beans. Seeds long and white. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; postpaid.

Davis Kidney Wax. The large beans are pure white, kidney shape, excellent for cooking green or dry. The pods while young are stringless, tender, and of excellent flavor, very long, straight, of uniform size and shape, and clear, waxy white. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods long, flat, nearly straight, white, handsome, and of good quality. Beans large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

German White Wax. Vines small and erect, pods short, broad, flat, fleshy, and wax-like. Beans short, round, and perfectly white, excellent either for snaps or shelling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. The vine is very vigorous, hardy, and an early and abundant bearer. The pods are long, flat, and straight, and of a light yellow color. The beans when ripe are a bluish black. It is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Challenge Black Wax. It is ten days earlier than other sorts and very prolific. Pods usually curved, round, meaty, brittle, and stringless; deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

German Black Wax. A popular variety; pod a waxy yellow, solid, tender, almost transparent, stringless, seeds when ripe jet black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.



JONES' STRINGLESS WAX BEAN

DWARF BUSH LIMA BEANS

The Bush Limas are quite desirable for the garden, as their cultivation does away with poles. These should not be planted till the first of June.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Grows in compact bush form about 18 inches high. The beans are small in size, but of delicious flavor and great productiveness, and about two weeks earlier than the others. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Burpee's Bush Lima. A bush form of the true large Lima. A good yielder, bearing a handsome, large pod, well filled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

BEANS—CONTINUED

Dwarf, Green Podded Sorts

Burpee's New Stringless. The only stringless green-podded bean in cultivation. The pod is round, full, large and straight. In quality it is superior to most other Bush Beans. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Improved Red Valentine. Early and prolific. Pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, and remain a long time without becoming hard. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Early Mohawk. Long, flat, straight pods. Very hardy, and can be planted much earlier than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Hardy, early and productive. A standard sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Refugee (Thousand to One). Most prolific green-podded sort, thick and fleshy. Especially desirable for pickling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

White Marrow. Good shelled, either green or dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Little Wonder Navy. Valuable for field culture; very prolific, excellent dry bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.



IMPROVED
RED VALENTINE

POLE BEANS

1 quart to 200 hills

Stangen Bohnen

These are more tender than the Dwarf Beans, and planting should be delayed about a week longer. Set a stout stake about 8 feet long firmly in the center of each hill, leaving four plants to a hill.

Cut Short (Corn Hill). A standard sort for planting among corn. It will yield a good crop without the use of poles. Beans nearly oblong, cut off at the ends, white with reddish-brown spots. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Dutch Case Knife. A cornhill bean. Pods very long and flat; beans flat, kidney-shaped, white, of excellent quality green or dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Lazy Wife's. A late bean. Pods long, broad, thick and entirely stringless; rich and buttery dry beans, white, and unsurpassed as shell beans for winter use. Very prolific. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Large Lima (Butter). Productive. Large, flat pods; beans white, of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

BROCCOLI

1 oz. to 2,000 plants

Spargel-Kohl

Taller and more hardy than cauliflower, but otherwise very similar to that delicious vegetable. Culture and use are same as cauliflower.

Early Purple Cape. The best variety for our climate. Heads close and compact, of a greenish purple color, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

White Cape. Similar to above except in color, which is a creamy tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

All the seeds I got from you have done very well. The Red River Early Ohio potatoes have done extra well and as early as any variety I have planted. My corn did fine too.

Yours truly,
H. J. LENGEL.

Arapahoe Co., Colo.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sprossen-Kohl

The plants grow two to three feet high, and produce miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads, after they have been touched by frost, become very tender, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; postpaid.



CULTURE—Same as winter cabbage. Break down the leaves in the fall to force the growth of the sprouts

The field carrots were good. I fed them to all kinds of stock and they liked them. I like the yellow carrots best. The mangel wurzel beets did very well.

Idaho Co., Idaho.

HENRY A. SHINN.

BEETS

Runkel-rube

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam, in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

If wanted very early sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow in drills eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June and the beets may be kept by sorting in a cellar and keeping covered with sandy soil, to prevent wilting. To prevent beets losing their color in cooking do not break the skin.

Early Egyptian. Early, flesh dark blood-red, zoned with lighter shade; crisp, sweet and tender when young. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian. An improved strain of the Egyptian, skin and flesh are dark red, roots smooth, round and of fine quality, extra early. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Eclipse. An extra early variety with round, smooth, blood-red roots. Matures very early and is popular both for market and home garden. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Extra Early Flat Bassano. Very sweet, light colored flesh, fine form. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Best Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, fine flavor; good for winter. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Very early and popular, small top. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Columbia. Extra early, also one of the finest main-crop beets either for market or home garden. The roots are turnip shape, growing three to four inches in diameter, deep through, smooth and entirely free from small rootlets. Flesh deep blood-red, tender and of rich flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip. Of good form and flavor. Flesh and top deep blood-red an excellent early or winter variety. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip. Round and smooth, matures early. Skin and flesh are of a deep, blood-red; sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Arlington Early Blood Turnip. A dark-leaved variety, following Eclipse in maturing; perfectly round, blood-red, excellent quality. It is also good for winter.

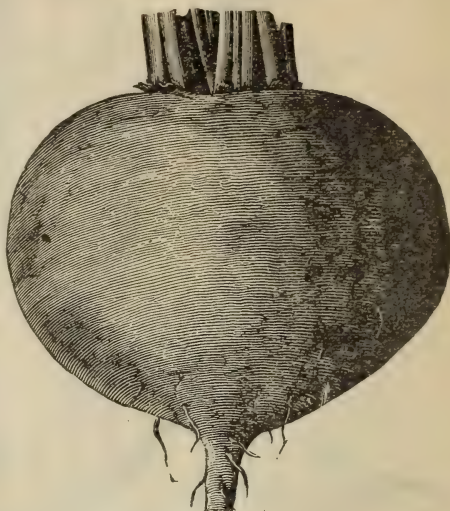
Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Half-Long Blood. An entirely distinct variety, and the best for winter use. The roots are pear-shaped, smooth, flesh a rich dark red, crisp, tender, and very sweet, never becoming woody, and retaining its excellent quality longer than other sorts. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

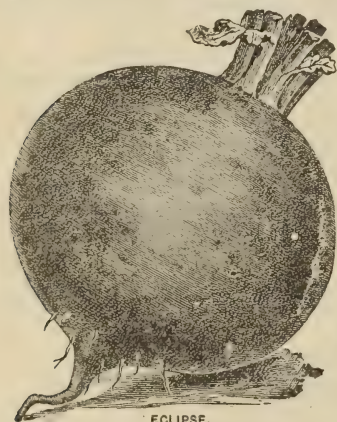
Long, Dark Blood. Tops large, with good-sized long roots, tapering, and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring. A popular winter sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

Swiss Chard. Grown for its leaves only; the mid-rib is cooked and served like asparagus, and the leaves used for greens. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; postpaid.

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 7 pounds to the acre in drills



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN



ECLIPSE.



HALF-LONG BLOOD

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

For Stock Feeding...

One ounce will sow 100 feet drill
5 pounds per acre.



We strongly recommend the Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding to cattle, sheep and hogs. The roots grow to a very large size. These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the winter months, largely increasing the yield of milk in cows, but also help to promote their health while stabled. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than sugar beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in April to June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop.

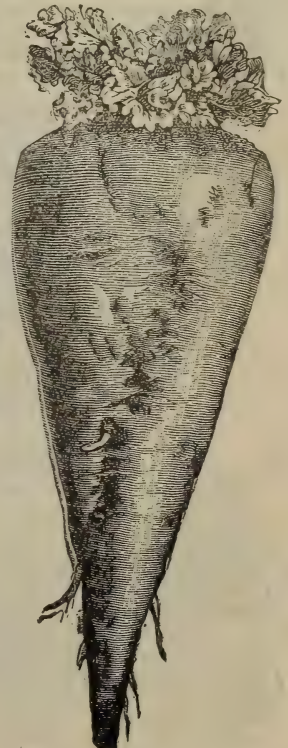
The importance and value of this crop to all Stock Raisers cannot be over-estimated, but it is fully realized and acted on by very few of our American farmers. When the fact is considered that 50 tons of Mangel Wurzel may be grown on a single acre, thus providing fresh and healthful stock food for the winter at so small an outlay, the wonder is that every farmer does not profit by it.

Mammoth Long Red. This is truly a mammoth, a single root often weighing 30 pounds. Enormously productive, yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. They grow well above ground, and are easily harvested. Our seed comes from a specialist in Europe, and can be relied upon.

Norbitan Giant. Not surpassed for cattle feeding. Flesh red, very solid. Roots very large, always keeping well. A variety that pleases all.

Oz., 5c.
1-4 lb., 10c.
1 lb., 35c.
Postpaid

By Freight
5 lbs., \$1.00
10 lbs., 1.80



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL

Dignity Long Red.

Long roots of an enormous size; smooth and regular in shape, with a small top.

Golden Tankard.

A superior strain of golden fleshed mangel; roots half long and very large. It is particularly rich in milk-producing qualities.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet.

This is the variety now being so extensively planted for the sugar factories, and is considered the most desirable for that purpose owing to its high percentage of sugar. It is also desirable for feeding to stock. The roots, while rather shorter in length than the preceding varieties, are thicker in diameter, and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at, or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.

This beet grows to a large size, will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains a large percentage of sugar. The roots are smooth, free from small rootlets, broad at the shoulder and gradually taper to the base. They grow with a considerable portion above the soil, and are easily harvested. Light-green foliage, smooth, whitish-green skin, and crisp, snow-white flesh.

French White Sugar.

Formerly used for sugar making, but the smaller, richer sorts have largely taken its place for this purpose. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre. A most desirable sort for stock feeding.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR

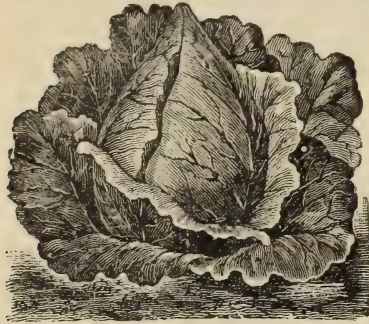
KLEIN'S WANZLEBEN SUGAR

CABBAGES

Kopf Kohl

1 oz. to 5,000 plants;
2 oz. to transplant for an acre

For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way, and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

than any other sort. Heads regular, conical, very hard and keep well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A first-class second-early; round-flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Early Drumhead. A fine strain of dark bluish-green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Early Summer. A popular second-early sort; producing large and solid heads of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

All Head Early. The heads are deep through, extra solid, uniform in color, form and size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

All Seasons. (*Vandergaw.*) Growing so quickly; the large, solid heads are very tender and of finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. A fine strain with uniform, large, solid heads. Stems very short. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

heads, slightly later than the Flat Dutch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Marblehead Mammoth. Late; the largest cabbage grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Hollander. (Danish Ball Head.) Hardest heading variety known. Remarkable for great weight and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with few outer leaves, exceedingly fine, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Drumhead Savoy. Finest quality, hard-heading, very curly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Red Dutch. A deep red or purple, solid head, fine for salad or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

USE SLUG SHOT for Cabbage Worms. It kills them. Page 34.

Extra Early Express. (Lightning.) It produces pointed, hard heads of good size, a week earlier than Jersey Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Earliest Etampes. (Earliest of All.) This is extremely early; producing small, quite solid, pointed heads; excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Early York. Very early; small heart-shaped heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Large York. About ten days later, larger in size than Early York. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40; postpaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best, being very hardy and sure to head. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm

Surehead. This cabbage never fails to make a fine, solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a vigorous grower, ripening late. First-class main crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; postpaid.

The Lupton. This variety is one of the best for a main crop, combining the best qualities of the second-early and the late sorts. It is also one of the best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. (Selected Strain.) The great cabbage for fall and winter. The large, oval, solid heads are flattened, and of splendid quality. Will keep in the best condition for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

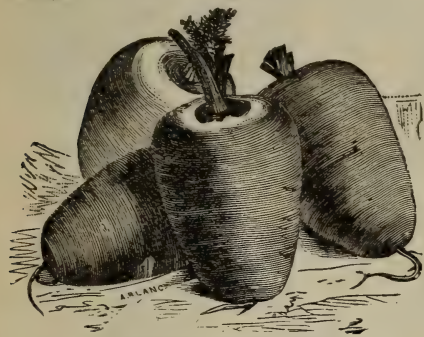
Large Late Drumhead. A favorite winter variety; extra large, solid

CARROTS

CAROTTEN, MOHREN

1 oz. to a row 100
feet long.
2½ lbs. per acre

Any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, sow the smaller kinds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin to three to six inches apart in the row as soon as the plants are large enough. For winter use gather and store like beets or turnips.



Guerande, or Ox Heart

Scarlet Horn. The most popular of all small early sorts. They are a rich, deep orange in color, fine grained, of sweet flavor and succeed well in shallow soil. Desirable for bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Chantenay. A choice variety, longer than the Scarlet Horn, and a little broader at the top. The flesh is a beautiful rich orange color, and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Danvers Half Long Pointed. It is of a rich, dark orange color; very smooth and easier to dig than most carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; postpaid.

Ox Heart, or Guerande. (See cut.) A desirable variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer sorts, as it is not over 5 or 6 inches long. Extra fine quality; productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes. This is the sweet-

est of all carrots, is of good shape and size. The leaves are fine, the roots are almost cylindrical, very smooth, and grow about six inches long; the flesh is entirely red, very sweet and almost entirely without a core. They are easily pulled and keep well. A most excellent sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Orange Stump-Root. The tops are of medium size, roots deep orange, large tapering to a dull point. Smooth, crisp, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; postpaid.

Improved Long Orange. Large, smooth and of rich orange color. A good keeper, of fine quality for table use, and highly nutritious for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; postpaid.

IMPROVES
CONDITION

CARROTS FOR STOCK

INCREASES
MILK FLOW

Many experiments conducted in Agricultural Colleges and by farmers have placed carrots in the front rank as a desirable food for horses and cattle. Horses eat them with the greatest relish, and grow fat. Cut up into small sections, sprinkled with salt and mixed up with their cornmeal ration, cattle winter in splendid shape. A marked increase in the flow of milk is soon perceived when carrots are fed to cows.

Large Yellow, or Victoria. Largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots fine, of light orange color, and possessing high feeding properties; good keeper. Lb., 45c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50, by freight.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots grow to a large size. Pound, 45c, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50, by freight.

Cauliflower

BLUMEN KOHL

1 oz. to 5,000 plants

These need a deep, rich, moist soil, and require the same treatment as cabbages. For early summer varieties, seed should be sown in hotbed early in March, transplant when weather is warm. For late or autumn varieties, sow in March or April, transplant in June; hoe often.

Extra Early Erfurt. Head of good size, white and compact. Early and desirable. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 90c; oz., \$1.75; postpaid.

Early Snowball. (Extra Selected.) This very superior strain is noted for producing early plants of dwarf habit, short, compact growth, and uniform shape. It is extremely hardy and one of the surest to make a solid head. For forcing or planting in open ground no other variety can surpass it. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., \$1.35; oz., \$2.50; postpaid.



CELERY

Sellerie

1 oz. to 3,000 plants
or 200 ft. of drill

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or hotbed, cover the seed not too deep. Keep the bed moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The essentials to success in celery growing is rich soil and plenty of water. The best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. In setting, prepare broad trenches about six inches deep and four to six feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. Cultivate freely. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf stalks close together, so that soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up when plants are wet, as this would be likely to cause them to rust or rot.

To keep celery for winter, dig trenches a foot wide and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand celery in these erect, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. It should be covered with straw or leaves, a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

✓ **White Plume.** (See cut.) A variety specially adapted to cultivation by amateurs, as its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor. It is the earliest celery in cultivation, but will not keep longer than Christmas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.

✓ **Golden Self-Blanching.** This is without doubt the best celery for general use. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicious flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. The heart is large, solid, and a beautiful rich, golden-yellow. It is decidedly the best keeper of all the self-blanching varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.



WHITE PLUME



CELERICAC, OR TURNIP
ROOTED CELERY

✓ **Pink Plume.** It has the long keeping qualities for which red celeries are noticeable, also that sweet, nutty flavor, and the faint pink makes it wonderfully attractive. It has no tendency to rust and bleaches naturally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

✓ **Giant Golden Heart.** This variety attains a large size, but still remains crisp and tender. It is a fine keeper and a favorite for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.

✓ **Giant Pascal.** The stalks are very large, thick, solid, and crisp; it has a fine nutty flavor and free from any trace of bitterness, retains its freshness a long time, and keeps splendidly when stored for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

✓ **Celeriac.** (Turnip Rooted Celery.) (See cut.) Roots edible. Large, smooth, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.

✓ **Soup or Flavoring Celery.** (Old Seed.) Used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Chives

Schnittlauch

Chives are perfectly hardy little perennial members of the onion tribe, and are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used wherever the flavor of onion is required. The tops appear very early in spring, and can be shorn throughout the season as needed. Roots, per bunch, 25c, postpaid.

Collards

Blatter Kohl

CULTURE—Same as Cabbage.

✓ **Mammoth Southern.** Collards are extensively grown in the south for greens. They form large, open heads. Slight freezing improves the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

Corn Salad

Feldsalat

A small, hardy plant, exclusively used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, also cooked and served like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

Pop Corn for the Boys

✓ **White Rice.** The most widely known variety, very popular for popping. Pkt., 5c; lb., 13c; postpaid.


✓ **Queen's Golden.** It pops creamy white, very large, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 13c; postpaid.


CORN Sweet or Sugar


ZUCKER MAIS


1 quart to 200 hills;
8 to 10 quarts to the acre.


Sweet corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm; practically nothing is gained in time, and much is lost in quality by planting too soon. For a succession, plant every two weeks, in rich ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.


 Varieties are arranged in the order of maturity.


 **Adams' Extra Early.** Not sugar corn; small ears for early use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.


 **Early Cory.** (Red Cob.) This is still the earliest sweet corn. Ears six inches in length, with eight rows of grains. The cob is red, and ripe grains tinged with amber. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.


 **White Cory.** The ears are eight-rowed with large, somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. Fit for use as early as the red-cob. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.


 **Mammoth White Cory.** Nearly as early but larger than Early Cory. The ears are twelve-rowed; grains are broad, very white and of excellent quality for an early sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.


 **Early Minnesota.** One of the best early sorts, for the market or private garden. Stalks four to five feet high with no suckers and bearing one or two ears, long and eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.


 **Crosby's Early.** Remarkably early and of the best flavor. Ears of medium size, twelve-rowed with grains very tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.


 **Improved Ruby.** Most distinct, the stalks, husks and cob being a deep red. Large ears, filled with large pearly-white grains of superb quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.

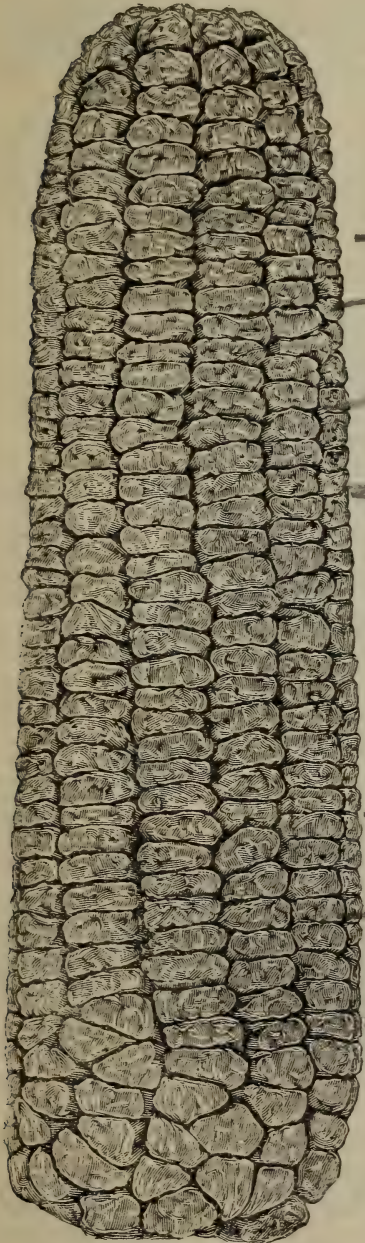
 **Black Mexican.** Medium-early, about six feet in height, with one or two fine ears eight inches in length, with eight rows of large grains, which are a deep bluish color, of decidedly sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.

 **Country Gentleman.** This variety has a small cob densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; postpaid.

 **Old Colony.** Ripens a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks grow tall and carry usually two large ears, sixteen-rowed. The grain is deep, rich and sweet. A valuable market sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 13c; qt., 25c; postpaid.

 **Stowell's Evergreen.** The standard main crop variety. It is hardy, large growing and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; postpaid.

 **Mammoth Sugar.** Produces the largest ears of any sort; excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; postpaid.



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

Sweet Corn for Fodder.

A mixture for green feed or for curing for winter. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

1 oz. to 50 hills;
2 to 3 pounds to the acre

Guerken

As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, with 8 or 10 seeds in a hill; cover half an inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. Keep the soil well stirred, and when the plants are out of danger of insects, leave 3 or 4 plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from 1st of June to 1st of August. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.



BOSTON PICKLING

✓ **Early Russian.** One of the earliest; the fruit is small and produced in pairs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

✓ **Early Cluster.** A short pale green variety; fruit borne in clusters near the root; containing few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

✓ **Early Frame, or Short Green.** An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end; bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

✓ **Improved Early White Spine.** For forcing it is preferred to all others. One of the best for the table. Flesh tender and crisp. Fruit uniform in size, straight and dark green, with few white spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

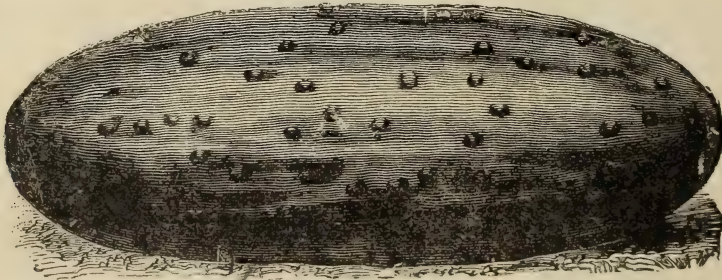
✓ **Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific.** One of the best pickling varieties; dark green, tender, crisp, and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

✓ **Improved Long Green.** (See cut.) A well known standard, main crop variety, about twelve inches in length, of excellent quality, and makes the best of pickles. It is also one of the best for slicing, being tender and crisp, and of fine flavor. Vines vigorous and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

✓ **Nichol's Medium Green.** Thick through; full ends; for slicing or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

✓ **Giant Pera.** Very long, smooth skin, few seeds, splendid for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85.

✓ **Cherkin.** Very small oval, prickly variety, distinct from all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN

Kill the Bugs with

SLUG SHOT

(Hammond's)

Guaranteed. One of the cheapest and most popular insecticides. It kills potato bugs, and cabbage worms, melon, squash, and cucumber bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. One lb., postpaid, 25c. Ten lbs., 50c, by express at your expense.

Cress or Peppergrass

Cress should be sown in a sheltered spot quite thick, in shallow drills; in a short time it will be fit for cutting. Sow frequently, as it matures very rapidly.



CURLED CRESS

Extra Curled. This small salad is much used with lettuce, the warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Water Cress. Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Egg Plant

Eierpflanze

1 oz. to 1,000 plants. A tender plant, start early in hotbed or in the house. Plant out early in June, care being necessary to prevent plants being chilled by the change.

Improved New York Purple, Spineless. The standard for home and market. Fruit very large, productive, and of the highest quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 13c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; postpaid.



NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE



Endive

Endivien

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. One of the best autumn and winter salads. Sow from June until August, ½ inch deep in drills 14 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot apart in rows. When nearly full grown bleach by tying the tips of the leaves together.

Green Curled. Large and well adapted to this soil and climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Moss Curled. Leaves very finely curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

White Curled. A beautiful variety, finely curled, does not need bleaching, naturally a pale golden yellow. Plants can be used at any time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.



AMERICAN FLAG

Leek (Lauch.) 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, and makes 1,500 plants. Succeeds best in light rich soil. Sow early in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck may be bleached.

London Flag. A hardy sort with broad leaves. Price same as Am. Flag.

American Flag. Large, with broad leaves growing only on two sides. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Musselberg. The largest variety; hardy; flavor very mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Rouen. Enormous size; best for forcing; excellent keeper. Price same as Musselberg.

Herbs

Herbs delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an * are perennial. Sow early in spring in shallow drills, one foot apart; when up a few inches thin out; cut just before they come into full blossom, tie in bunches and hang up or spread thinly.

Basil, Sweet (Basilikum.) For soups, stews and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Borage. (Boretsch.) Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

***Caraway.** (Feld-Kummel.) For confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; postpaid.

Dill. (Dill.) Leaves and seed are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; postpaid.

***Fennel, Sweet.** (Fenchel.) Ornamental; used in fish sauce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

***Horehound.** For seasoning and cough remedy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; postpaid.

***Lavender.** (Lavendel.) Aromatic, medicinal herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

***Marjoram, Sweet.** (Majoran.) Leaves and shoots for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

***Sage.** (Salbei.) Most useful herb for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Summer Savory. (Bohnenkraut.) Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; postpaid.

***Thyme.** (Thymian.) For medicinal use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

Blaetter Kohl

1 oz. to 300 feet of drill, and makes 5,000 plants. Sow about April 15 in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly. Cultivate like cabbage. Much improved by freezing.

Tall Green Curled. About two feet high, with numerous dark green curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Dwarf German. (German Greens.) The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender, and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Kohlrabi

Kohlrabi

1 oz. to 300 feet of drill and makes 3,000 plants. A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip. The edible bulb is served like turnips. Sow from May to July, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin. Cultivate the same as for cabbage.

Early White Vienna. Of dwarf habit, quick growth, very delicate flavor.

Early Purple. Purple outside, with white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.



LETTUCE

Lattich Salat

1 oz. to 400
feet of drill



ICEBERG LETTUCE

Lettuce thrives best in a light, very rich, moist soil, but does well in common garden soil enriched with rotten manure. For first crop sow in gentle heat in February, and transplant to 10 inches apart. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. For a summer supply sow thinly in shallow drills in a cool, partially shaded place, in rich soil, and thin out to a foot apart.

w. s.—White Seed; b. s.—Black Seed.

All Postpaid

	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
✓ Early Curled Silesia. w. s. A leading early sort for cutting.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.70
✓ Simpson's Early Curled. w. s. Leaves broad, frilled and blistered. Light green, sweet, tender and well flavored.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
✓ Black-Seeded Simpson. Larger, lighter colored, good forcing variety.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Grand Rapids Forcing. b. s. One of the finest forcing and shipping varieties. It matures quickly, is large, handsome, crisp and tender.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Improved Hanson. w. s. Very large, solid and of fine quality, withstands the hot sun.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
✓ Early Prize Head. w. s. Large loose heads; green, tinged with brown.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
✓ Black-Seeded Tennis Ball. For forcing; forms a close head, with few outer leaves.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Denver Market. w. s. Large solid heads; crumpled leaves; fine quality.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Iceberg. w. s. Very solid; large, handsome cabbage lettuce; superior quality.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Big Boston. A fine strain for forcing or open ground; very large, solid heads.....	.05	.10	.25	.85
✓ Early White Cabbage. w. s. Fine, buttery heads. A favorite for sowing in fall. Hardy and crisp.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
✓ California Cream Butter, or Royal. b. s. A splendid summer variety.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Salamander. b. s. Compact, tender heads, resisting summer heat; smooth, tender leaves.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
✓ Mignonette. b. s. Dainty little heads, richly colored with russet-red; fine quality.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

MINT

The old fashioned mint has been growing in favor late years. Used in flavoring meats, etc., also for mint sauce. Easily grown. Clump, each 15c; 2 for 25c; postpaid.

April, 1903.

We like your seeds better than any we have ever used. This is the fourth year we have used them, and in all this time have had nothing but the best. Never had a package that failed to germinate.

Sherman Co., Neb.

MRS. W. H. COE.

March, 1903.

I received the ear corn all right and am satisfied with it. Please send me two bushels more of it, shelled.

Plymouth Co., Iowa.

OTTO OLTMANN.

November, 1903.

For several years we have secured all our seeds from your house. Our garden the past season was a great success. I do not recall a single failure. The cabbages, cucumbers and peas were specially fine.

We could not ask for more satisfactory flower seeds. You cannot say too much in favor of the Giant Ruffled Petunias.

LANCASTER Co., Neb.

MRS. E. SMITH.

The corn we ordered from you last spring was good, and under the circumstances yielded a good crop. We shall supply all our wants in this line from you.


McPherson Co., Kan.

SOL M KREHBIEL.

MUSKMELONS

1 oz. to 50 hills;
2 to 3 lbs. per acre

Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant when the ground has become warm and dry, and danger from frost is past, in hills 6 feet apart each way, in well enriched soil, 12 to 15 seeds in each hill. After all danger of the bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants per hill. When about 3 feet long, pinch off the tips to make them branch, and the fruit mature earlier.

 Color of flesh is given after each name.



ROCKY FORD

✓ **Rocky Ford.** (See cut.) (Green.) A small oval melon, slightly ribbed, and covered with a coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green, very sweet and juicy, and solid clear to the rind; very early and popular. One of the best for market gardeners and shippers as well as for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; postpaid.

✓ **Green Nutmeg.** (Green.) A very early variety of fine quality, fair size, with thick, sweet flesh. In universal demand for both home and market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

✓ **Extra Early Hackensack.** (Green.) Ten days earlier than the Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.



OSAGE

✓ **Osage, or Miller's Cream.** (Salmon.) A standard sort, medium size, oval, dark green, netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is thick and firm, rich salmon, highly flavored, and delicious to the rind; cavity very small, a remarkable keeper and a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; postpaid.

✓ **Emerald Gem.** (Orange.) A small, very early melon, form globular; skin smooth, dark green. The ribs are marked, flesh very thick, with small seed cavity, and the flavor is sweet and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

WELL KNOWN STANDARD VARIETIES

All Postpaid

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
✓ Early Jenny Lind. (Green.) The earliest variety; small, round, netted, fine flavored.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.70
✓ Netted Gem. (Golden Jenny.) (Green.) Very early; small, round, and of excellent quality.....	.05	.10	.20	.65
✓ Green Citron. (Green.) Medium size, nearly round, deeply netted, of delicious flavor.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
✓ Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. (Green.) Large, round; flattened; skin is green and coarsely netted.....	.05	.10	.30	.95
✓ Long Yellow Cantaloupe. (Yellow.) An oblong melon with yellow skin and flesh.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
✓ Round Yellow Cantaloupe. (Yellow.) Similar to the above, except that it is round.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
✓ Paul Rose, or Petoskey. (Salmon.) Small, oval, flesh highly flavored, very thick, firm, and sweet.....	.05	.10	.30	.90
✓ Banana. (Yellow.) Late; grows 18 to 20 inches long, highly perfumed..	.05	.10	.35	1.00

We had good success with your rape seed.

McPherson Co., Kan.

A. McCUTCHEN.

and by frost stood 4 inches high, in wet spots to 18 inches on the land that was dryest. I had alfalfa from Nebraska that you sent, also from Utah, Montana, and Turkestan. I see very little difference in any of it.

Nobles Co., Minn..

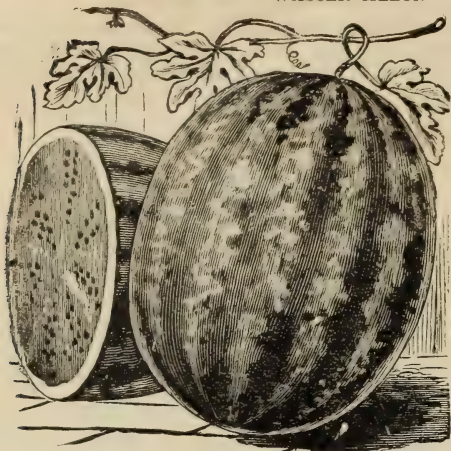
Truly yours,
G. W. PATTERSON.

The alfalfa seed came up nicely. I cut it twice to destroy weeds; after that the alfalfa had it all its own way,

WATERMELON

WASSER-MELON

1 oz. to 25 hills;
1½ to 4 lbs. per acre



COLE'S EARLY

To get good, strong vines early in the season, form large, well drained hills of earth, made very rich, about eight feet apart. In these plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

ls., light seed; ds., dark seed.

Cole's Early. ls. (See cut.) One of the finest early watermelons; of medium size, round form, and striped skin. Very hardy; flesh deep red, sweet and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Mountain Sweet. ds. Early, fruit large, oval, rind dark green and thin, flesh scarlet, solid to the center and sweet. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

Kolb Cem. ds. Striped, very large and an excellent shipper. Of a delicious sugary flavor, bright red flesh, firm and solid. A valuable variety. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Dixie. ds. Fruit oval, large, early, and of fine appearance. Skin dark green, striped, flesh deep scarlet, sweet, tender and juicy. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

McIver's Wonderful Sugar. ds. A very sweet solid-fleshed sort. Large size, shaped oblong; striped skin; fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 55c; postpaid.

Duke Jones (Jumbo). ls. The common weight of this melon is 60 to 80 pounds, nearly round, dark green; flesh solid, deep red, very productive. A good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES

Phinney's Early. ls. Extra early, oblong; flesh pink, very sweet, thin dark green skin

Ironclad. ls. Large, solid and of delicious flavor, unsurpassed for productiveness.

Florida Favorite. ls. Oblong; mottled dark green with lighter stripes.

The Boss. ds. A fine, oblong melon; of small size, good flavor, skin black green.

Kentucky Wonder. ls. Large, oblong; dark green; red seed and flesh, fine quality

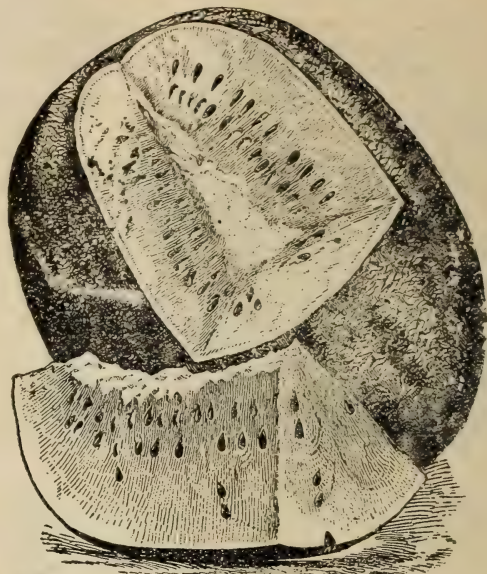
Cypsy, or Rattlesnake. ls. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh

Dark Icing, or Ice Rind. ls. Of round form; sugary flavor; dark green skin.

Green and Gold. ls. Nearly round, skin dark green, flesh beautiful yellow

Gray Monarch (White Icing). ls. Very large, long; crimson flesh, light green skin

Colorado Preserving Citron. (Green seed.) Also called Apple Pie, for preserves.



SWEET HEART

Sweet Heart. ds. (See cut.) Vine vigorous, productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Flesh bright red, solid and very tender and sweet. The melons retain their good quality for a long time. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Triumph. Enormous size, nearly round, dark green, rind thin and firm, making it an excellent shipper; flesh bright red and of good quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

Cuban Queen. ds. One of the largest varieties, skin striped dark and light green; heavy cropper; flesh bright red, luscious, crisp, sugary. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid.

Ice Cream (Peerless). ls. It is medium in size, almost round; the skin is a pale green; slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, sweet, crisp, and melting. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

Kleckley Sweets (Monte Cristo). ls. Shape oblong, skin dark green, rind thin, heart large, melting and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

All Postpaid.

oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
\$.05	\$.15	\$.45
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.50
.10	.20	.65



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY

PARSLEY

Petersilie

1 oz. to 150 feet of drill

Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water and sow early in spring in drills one foot apart. Thin out to four inches. A few seeds sown in onion rows use no space. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or glass frames. Used for garnishing and seasoning.

✓ **Champion Moss Curled.** The plant resembles a tuft of finely curled moss, leaves extra large, and a rich deep green. It is slow to run to seed and very hardy. Grows in window boxes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Exquisite.** Valuable for garnishing and also as ornamental foliage plants for borders of beds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Turnip-Rooted, or Hamburg.** The root resembles a small parsnip, and is the edible part. Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Essbarer Safran

1 oz. to 40 feet of drill

The pods when young, are used in soups, stews, etc. The plants are of the easiest culture. Sow at the usual time for all tender vegetables, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants 2 feet apart.

✓ **Improved Dwarf.** An early variety, pods comparatively short but very numerous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

✓ **Mammoth Green.** Very prolific, with long green pods of good

quality, most desirable for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

✓ **White Velvet.** Pods round, smooth, large, and attractive; of superior flavor, produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

NEW CHINESE MUSTARD
MUSTARD

1 oz. to 75 feet of drill

Very hardy. Seed can be sown as soon as the soil is free from frost, in shallow drills. Cut when a few inches high. It grows rapidly, and several sowings may be made.

✓ **New Chinese.** The immense leaves grow rapidly, and can be cut frequently until killed by frost. Leaves are eaten boiled like spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; postpaid.

✓ **Mammoth Southern Curled.** The large curled-leaf variety so popular in the south, where the seed is sown in the fall and used in the spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

✓ **White.** A small pungent salad; the seed is also used for flavoring pickles, etc. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Black or Brown.** Small-leaved, quite hardy, but runs quickly to seed. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

MUSHROOMS

These popular and delicious fungi can be grown wherever there is a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horsestable manure for making the beds can be obtained. The spawn runs freely, and produces the finest mushrooms. We send free, if requested, directions for preparing the beds. Brick weighs about one and a quarter pounds and is sufficient to plant nine square feet. Each, 35c; postpaid.

PARSNIPS

Pastinake

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 lbs. per acre

Sow in April or early in May. Cultivate the same as carrots. They may be dug in autumn and stored for winter use, but if left in the ground till spring are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come up well.

✓ **Hollow Crown.** Standard variety; roots long, very smooth, white, tender, sugary, and of excellent flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Improved Guernsey.** (Improved Half Long.) The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. Very smooth, the flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

PEANUTS

When sending your seed order don't forget to order a few peanuts for the boys and girls. Plant in light, sandy soil in April, in pod or shelled, two to a hill on level ground. Hill up from time to time as required. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; postpaid.



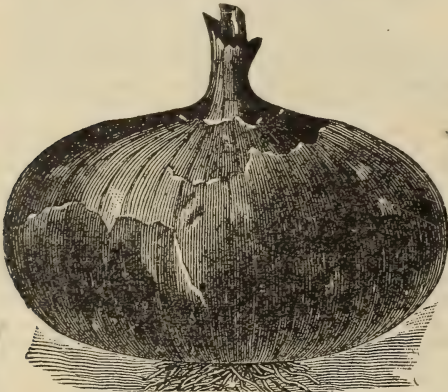
ONION

Zwiebeln

The onion is most successfully grown in a rich, sandy loam. Continued cultivation upon the same plot of ground, contrary to the general rule, rather improves the crop than otherwise. As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow the seed in drills 14 inches apart, covering half an inch. When the plants can just be seen in the rows, commence hoeing, just skimming the surface. Subsequently weed thoroughly and carefully by hand. When the tops die, pull the onions and spread evenly over the ground; stir or turn until thoroughly dried, then cut the tops off one-half an inch from the bulb.

Extra Early Red Flat. Matures very early, yields abundantly and is of mild flavor; medium size; deep red and solid. Not a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.05; postpaid.

American Extra Early Pearl. Earliest of all white onions. It is not a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Large Red Wethersfield. (See cut.) This is the standard and favorite variety. Large size, deep purplish red; flesh purplish white, stronger flavored than lighter varieties. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.05; postpaid.

Prize-Taker. It is of immense size, nearly a perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw color. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents a handsome appearance. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A fine productive variety of medium size, skin coppery yellow, flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Best of keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c; postpaid.

Southport Large White Globe. Very large, solid and handsome, deep globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.

Southport Large Red Globe. Matures late; a splendid keeper; of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

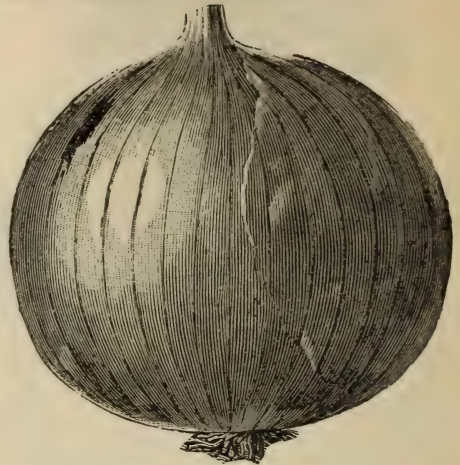
Southport Large Yellow Globe. Very deep globe; skin rich golden yellow; fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15; postpaid.

Onion Sets

All Postpaid

	pt	qt.
Red Bottoms.....	\$0.10	\$0.20
Yellow Bottoms.....	.10	.20
White Bottoms.....	.15	.25
Red Tops.....	.15	.25

1 oz. to 300 feet of drill;
4 to 5 pounds to the acre



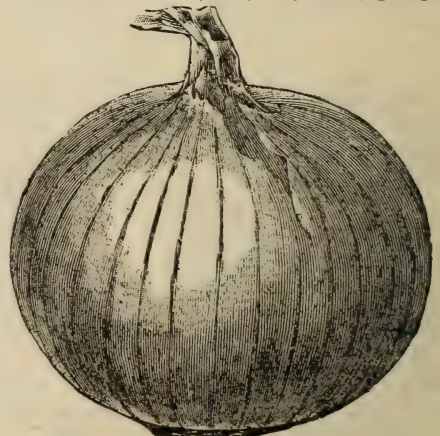
GLOBE WETHERSFIELD ONION

Globe Wethersfield Red. Remarkable for size, earliness, productiveness, beauty of color, perfection of shape and long-keeping qualities. Possesses all the excellent qualities of Red Wethersfield and Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Mammoth Silver King. Handsome fat onion of enormous size, silvery white, tender, of a mild sweet flavor. The best keeper among the white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.

White Portugal (Silver Skin). A large flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty; an excellent early ripening sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.

White Queen (Barletta). For pickling; small, flat, pure white, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; postpaid.



AUSTRALIAN BROWN

Australian Brown (See cut.) Distinct from all others; is nearly round, wonderfully hard and solid, ripens extremely early; never makes scallions, of medium size, skin a deep amber brown, flesh mild and agreeable. No other onion has such a record for keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

PEAS

1 quart to 100 feet of drill;
1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre

Erbsen

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil. The general crop may be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The peas will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, but larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew, and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not make a good stand of healthy plants. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.

The Three Best Peas for the Home Garden

These can all be planted at the same time, and will be ready for use in succession.

Mott's Excelsior. (See cut.) Earliest wrinkled pea; of close, compact, dwarf growth. The pods average three inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with large peas unusually sweet. It not only yields heavily in pods but also in shell peas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; postpaid.

Everbearing. A very prolific variety, pods three to four inches long, well filled with large peas of excellent quality. The vines branch freely and continue a long time in bearing. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.

Champion of England. The vines heavy, pods large, nearly straight, and well filled with tender peas, which are sweet and of excellent quality. It is a profuse bearer, most reliable late sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 18c; qt., 35c; postpaid.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

Extra Early Varieties

Alaska. 2. The earliest blue pea; of good flavor, dark green pods, well filled and ripen uniformly. One of the very best for market gardeners.....

First and Best. 2½. Very early, productive, pods good size and well filled. A favorite market pea.....

Tom Thumb. $\frac{3}{4}$. A smooth, white sort; very dwarf.....

* **Little Gem.** 1. Very prolific, of excellent flavor; a garden favorite

* **American Wonder.** $\frac{8}{2}$. Very early, peas of first quality, valuable and reliable

Nott's Excelsior. 1. An improvement on American Wonder.....

Second Early, or Medium Varieties

***Abundance.** 2. Long, round, well-filled pod, productive, quality perfect.....


Everbearing. 2. Should be sown thin. . Makes long pods and large sweet peas

Horsford Market Garden. 2. Extremely prolific and bears its pods in pairs.
Fine flavor.

Late or Main Crop Varieties

***Telephone.** 4½. Large peas, of rich, sugary flavor. A vigorous grower.....

Champion of England. 4½. Popular everywhere. One of the richest and best flavored peas.....

 **Yorkshire Hero.** 3. A wrinkled marrow of extra fine quality, spreading.....

Stratagem. 2. Large pods, large wrinkled peas, stalky vines.....

Large White Marrowfat. 5. Enormous yielder, seeds large and smooth....

Sugar or Edible Pod. Used same as Snap Beans

Canada Field. Cow Peas. See Forage Plants, page 13.

* Wrinkled and sweet.

Figures after the names show height in feet.

All Postpaid

Pkt.	pt.	qt.
\$.05	\$.18	\$.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.20	.40
.05	.20	.40
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.18	.35
.05	.15	.30
.05	.20	.40

Northern Grown . . . **POTATOES** For . . . Seed . . .

Will you get your potato seed from Dakota this fall? I bought some from you last spring, and they made a good crop, yielding fully three times as much as the average, here.

B. B. RICE.
Hall Co., Neb.



REMEMBER THIS—We have many customers who sell their entire crop to their neighbors for seed and buy new stock every year for their own seed. It pays, the yield is so much larger.

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO

A Change of Stock Seed is a Great Benefit

Though potato growing is one of the main industries of our country, many farmers think that all that is necessary is to plant any seed in any soil, and harvest the crop, blaming the season for poor yield. Other reasons for poor crops are want of good seed, care, cultivation, and fertilizing. Change of stock seed is also one of the requisites necessary to success; any variety of potato loses both in quality and yield by growing from the same strain of seed every year.

Why Northern Grown Potatoes

are better than "Native Stock"—They mature earlier, yield more to the acre, are not irrigated, are more solid and free from scab. They are little affected by drouth and produce large, smooth, regular sized potatoes that bring the highest price on the market.

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO

This is the most popular early potato in this country. We have more calls for it than any other early variety. Every potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the standard extra early the world over, and other varieties are measured by it. We have an extra choice strain of Early Ohio. Our Red River Valley stock, grown in North Dakota last fall, is the earliest, purest, and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio potatoes to be found anywhere, and as fine as one cares to see. The tubers are smooth and regular in shape, free from prongs, perfectly pure and full of vigorous life. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Price, peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.10; barrel, \$2.90. Write for price in 50 bushel lots.

To Kill Scab on Potatoes:—8 oz. formaldehyde to 15 gal. water. Soak potatoes two hours, dry, cut up, and plant as usual. Your crop will be free from scab.

It is desirable to place your order for potatoes as early as possible. Always state whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. We will ship as soon as weather will permit.

Northern Grown Potatoes=Continued

**SLUG
SHOT
KILLS
THE
BUGS**

Page 34



SIX WEEKS

I never had potatoes do better. The yield was good, had about 100 bushels from the seed I got. They are a very fine lot, sound, very dry, large and mealy.

M. W. Kedey.
Buffalo Co.,
Neb.

Acme. The most profitable early potato in cultivation. Fit to eat in six weeks and crop fully matured in ten weeks from planting. In yielding it ranks with medium and late varieties, a rare trait in an extremely early kind. Tubers are oblong, smooth; skin flesh color; flesh white; upright, strong vines with tubers growing compactly in the hill; in this respect similar to the Early Ohio, but largely surpassing that variety in yield of uniform and large sized potatoes. Eyes shallow, quality excellent, mealy and of fine flavor. Keeps well. Grown in North Dakota. Order at once as our supply will, without doubt, be exhausted before planting season is over. Price, peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.35; barrel, \$3.50.

Early Six Weeks. Another potato of the Ohio type and is in great demand. Not the heaviest yielder, but is adapted to the early garden, as it produces good sized, smooth, round to oblong tubers in eating condition before the well-known Early Ohio. Grown in North Dakota. Price, peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, \$3.25.

Early Rose. This is the same as the old standard Early Rose only it is raised north and is regular in shape and free from scab. Price, 35c a peck; per bushel, \$1.25; per barrel, \$3.25.

Red Triumph. The leading early potato in the south. We are all familiar with it as sold at our groceries when the first "new potatoes" are shipped in. Extremely early, earlier than any other, but not of very good quality, and more subject to blight than other varieties. Tubers nearly round, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Grown in North Dakota. Peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.15; barrel, \$3.00.

Vigorosa. So named because of its very strong, vigorous growth. It is early and one of the best yielders. It is of fine quality with handsome flesh colored skin and always sells. It is smooth and regular in form, and a good money maker because it is always a good cropper. Price, peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.35; barrel, \$3.50.

..Late Potatoes..

Rural New Yorker

It is very large, usually smooth with few and shallow eyes; form oblong, inclining to round and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white, quality excellent, season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size, almost every one marketable. It is taking a leading place as a standard field cropper. Price, peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, \$3.25.

Carman No. 3

This handsome new main crop potato is of large size, yielding immense crops of uniform size and shape. It is of perfect form. It has but few eyes, and they are shallow; the skin and flesh are extremely white and its cooking qualities are very fine. It is a remarkably handsome potato, enormously prolific. Keeps well. Per peck, 35c; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, \$3.25.

When we run out of any variety we will substitute nearest like it.
Prices subject to advance as soon as present stock is exhausted.

We can only report favorably upon all the seeds received of you. Our "Yellow Prize" Seed Corn averages between 60 and 70 bushels, and ESCAPED ALL FROST. It is simply perfect. Had a large yield of potatoes and they were nice enough so that the stores have been after them, as the best grown anywhere near here.

We think every seed of the *Bromus inermis* grew; anyway we have a fine stand, and people come from far and near to see it.

Knox Co., Neb.

Very truly yours,

W. H. BARNARD.

PEPPER

Pfeffer

1 oz. to 2,000 plants



LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE

The small peppers are the hottest, the large varieties being quite mild in flavor. Sow in hotbed early in April and transplant to the open ground when weather is favorable. They may also be sown in the open ground when the danger of frost is past and the soil is warm.

✓ **Sweet Mountain.** Large and of mild flavor, much used for making mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10; postpaid.

✓ **Large Bell or Bull Nose.** Large and mild; early; favorite sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10; postpaid.

✓ **Ruby King.** Beautiful, bright red; large fruit; mild; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10; postpaid.

✓ **Long Red Cayenne.** Bright red; pods small, hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10; postpaid.

✓ **Golden Dawn.** Golden-yellow peppers; mild and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Celestial.** Small fruits; creamy yellow; scarlet when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Red Chili.** Very productive, small, red, very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Tabasco.** Used in Tabasco Sauce. Profusion of tiny red peppers in sprays. Extremely hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

PUMPKINS

Kuerbis

1 oz. to 50 hills;
3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Pumpkins are planted frequently in connection with a crop of corn, or as a second crop after early peas, etc. The following are all thin and tender-skinned varieties, as distinctive from the hard or thick-shelled squashes. The fruits are quite susceptible to frost and should be gathered and stored in a cool, dry place. If bruised they will not keep any length of time.

✓ **Small Early Sugar.** A very handsome, little pumpkin, with deep orange colored skin, and flesh of unusually fine sugary flavor, fine grained, very productive and keeps well. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Large Sweet Cheese.** Fruit flattened; skin rich cream color; flesh yellow, thick, tender; large, hardy, and productive. Excellent for table use. Good keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Tennessee Sweet Potato.** Pear shaped, good size, skin creamy white. The seed is all in the cavity of the large end, the thick neck being solid; exceptionally fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

✓ **Japanese Pie.** Early and productive, of medium size, large at one end, terminating in a crooked neck; flesh is a rich salmon color, excellent quality; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

✓ **Cushaw, or Crookneck.** Productive; color light cream, sometimes lightly striped; flesh salmon colored, mealy, and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **King of the Mammoths (Jumbo or Potiron).** The largest of all pumpkins. Round in shape, flattened at both ends; salmon-orange skin, very thick, bright yellow flesh; fine grained; tender, and of excellent quality for pies. It is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

✓ **Connecticut Field.** Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; postpaid.



POTATOES—SWEET

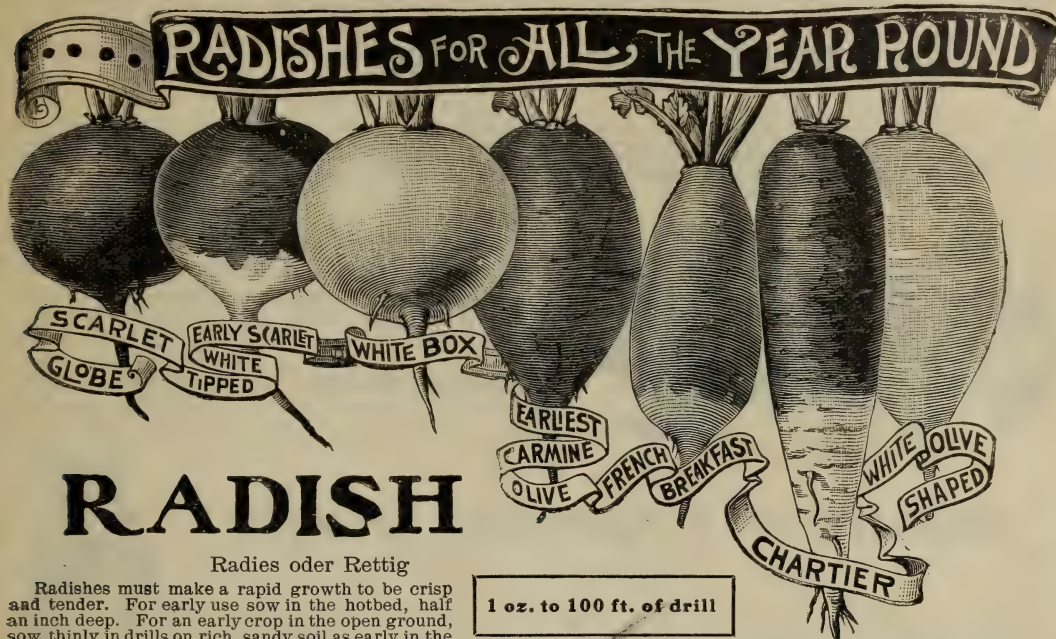
One bushel of potatoes should produce 2,000
sprouts—6,000 to 7,000 plants to the acre

Succeed best in light, sandy soil. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts, the entire potatoes are planted in beds, say 5 to 6 feet wide, and as long as required, the bed being opened 20 inches deep, filled in with stable manure, and covered with 4 inches of sand. The potatoes are placed upon the sand at 4 by 4 inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be 4 inches in depth on top of the potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at 4 feet apart by 2 feet in the row.

Our Sweet Potatoes are all Muscatine grown, and far excel those grown in the south.

Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, Red Jersey, Early Golden. These are the most desirable varieties. Ready about April 1. Write for prices.

Sweet Potato Plants. One hundred plants well attended to will produce several bushels of tubers, and should be grown by every one who has a kitchen garden. Ready May 1.



Radishes oder Rettig

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. For early use sow in the hotbed, half an inch deep. For an early crop in the open ground, sow thinly in drills on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For a succession sow every two weeks.

1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

✓ **Non Plus Ultra.** Its very small tops make it specially adapted for forcing, fit for use in three weeks or less from sowing. Roots round, dark red; flesh white, crisp, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Extra Early Erfurt.** One of the finest round, red forcing varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Scarlet Turnip Forcing.** Medium size. Ready to pull in twenty days after sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Rosy Gem.** Very desirable for forcing and outdoor planting. Tops and roots both small; skin bright scarlet, tipped white. One of the finest turnip-shaped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Scarlet Turnip.** A standard sort, round, about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet, flesh white. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **Scarlet Globe.** (Early Deep Scarlet.) Very handsome, fine quality, brilliant color, rapid growth. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.** Brightest red, tipped pure white. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **White Turnip.** Root perfectly turnip-shaped, white with short top. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **Earliest White Olive.** (Forcing.) Ready for the table in only 18 to 20 days. Of handsome olive shape, skin and flesh white, crisp, and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Earliest Carmine Olive.** Quite early and handsome, of fine quality, rich colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **French Breakfast.** Most popular, red, tipped white, quick growing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 55c; postpaid.

✓ **Brightest Scarlet (Long Cardinal).** Good forcing variety. Fit for use in 25 days after sowing. Intermediate between the long and half-long sorts, bright scarlet, slightly tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Chartier (Shepherd).** Large, long, summer radish; scarlet with white tip. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Long Scarlet.** Roots 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth; quite early. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **Iceberg.** The roots 4 inches long are stump-rooted and of transparent whiteness, with short leaves; grows very quickly, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Long White Vienna (Lady Finger).** Very smooth, skin and flesh pure white, crisp, rapid grower, does not get pithy. A favorite summer sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **White Strasburg.** White, firm, and mild; grows to a large size, retaining its excellent quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

✓ **Summer Radishes, Mixed.** For use in family gardens. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES

By Mail, Postpaid

Sow in July. Pull before severe frost and store in damp cellar.

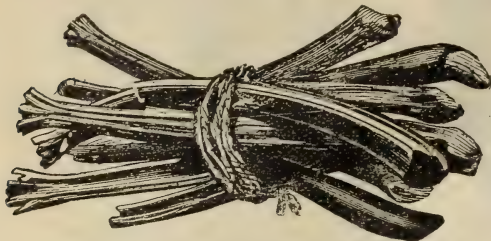
	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
✓ Chinese Rose (Scarlet China). Large oval, bright rose-colored, good keeper	\$.05	\$.15	\$.50
✓ California Mammoth White. Very large, growing twelve inches long	.05	.15	.50
✓ Round Black Spanish. Fine globe-shaped, popular with Germans	.05	.15	.50
✓ Long Black Spanish. Black skin; white flesh, long, will keep until spring	.05	.15	.50

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarber

1 oz. to 500 plants

The richer the ground is the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out to six inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. In removing, be careful to pull off close to the roots instead of cutting.



✓ **Victoria.** Stalks very tall and large; skin thick and red-stained; pulp quite acid; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Linnæus.** A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Rhubarb Roots.** Set in spring and they will be ready for use the following season. 5c each; 50c per dozen by express, *not prepaid*.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Haferwurzeln

1 oz. to 75 feet of drill

Resembles a small parsnip, and when thinly sliced and cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor. It succeeds best in a light rich soil. Sow early and quite deep, thin out and cultivate like the carrot, roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, store a quantity for winter use in a cellar.

✓ **Mammoth Sandwich Island.** Grows uniformly to an extra large size. The root is pure white, much superior in quality. Invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.



SALSIFY

SPINACH

Spinat

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill
12 lbs. per acre

Cultivated very extensively for "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, sow early in April and again in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw.

✓ **Bloodsdales or Savoy-Leaved.** The earliest of all, and one of the best; the leaves are numerous, curled, and wrinkled. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid.

✓ **Improved Thick-Leaved or Long-Standing.** A fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, somewhat crumpled. Does not run to seed early. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid.

✓ **Prickly or Fall.** The hardiest of all, therefore the best where the winters are severe. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid.

SUNFLOWER

3 lbs. per acre

Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in rows three and one-half to four feet apart, and ten inches apart in the row.

✓ **Mammoth Russian.** Stalk large and very woody, growing from 6 to 12 feet high. Flowers of enormous size, bearing large, plump seed. Pkt., 5c; lb., 18c; postpaid.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. An old, well-known variety. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Havana. Best for the manufacture of cigars. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

SQUASH

Speise Kuerbisz

1 oz. to 20 to 40 hills, according to size of seed. 4 to 6 pounds to the acre

Squashes are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The culture same as given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight. Thin out to three plants to a hill. There are two distinct types; the *Summer*, used in the green or growing state, and the *Winter*, large, hard-shelled fruits, gathered before injured by frost for winter use, care being taken not to break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER SQUASHES

✓ **White Bush Scallop.** (Patty Pan.) (See cut.) Very early, skin white, flesh tender and delicate, bears abundantly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

✓ **Golden Bush Scallop.** Same as above except yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

✓ **Golden Summer Crook Neck.** The richest of the summer sorts. Early and productive. Bright yellow with warted skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.



WHITE BUSH SCALLOP

FALL AND WINTER SQUASHES

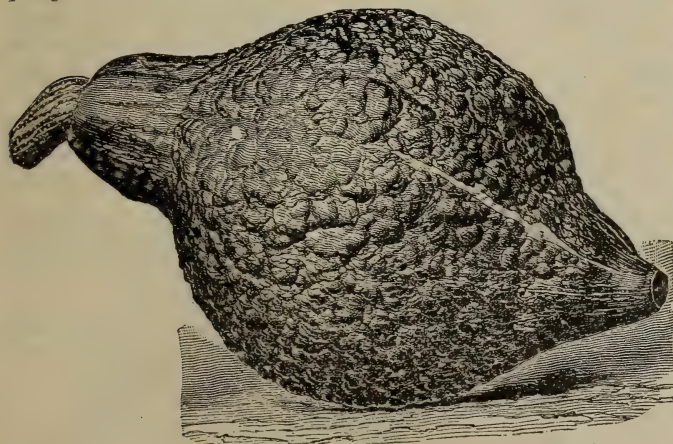
✓ **Fordhook.** Small, oblong; shell yellow; flesh dry and sweet, and of good flavor. Very early. May be used at any stage of growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

✓ **Early Orange Marrow.** Resembles the Boston Marrow, earlier and not so large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

✓ **Boston or Autumnal Marrow.** Large, oval form; skin bright orange mottled with cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow fine grained and good flavor, unexcelled for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

✓ **Pike's Peak (Sibley).** Shape oval; skin smooth; pale green color; flesh thick, solid; orange color; very dry; rich and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

✓ **Marblehead.** Resembling the Hubbard, but of a lighter color, and is remarkable for its sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavor. Good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.



HUBBARD SQUASH

✓ **Hubbard.** (See cut.) One of the best late varieties; fruit large, pear-shaped; skin very dark green; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

✓ **Golden Hubbard.** Similar to the well known Hubbard, except that the skin is a beautiful deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

✓ **Winter Crookneck.** Fruit long and crooknecked; skin dark green mixed with yellow. A fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

✓ **Mammoth Chili.** Grows to an enormous size, round, flattened at both ends, skin of rich

orange color and slightly ribbed. Flesh thick and deep yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.45; postpaid.

✓ **Essex Hybrid or Warren.** An early and rapid growing variety; one of the finest grained, richest flavored, most prolific and sweetest of the squash family, and keeps till the following June. Flesh very rich orange color, dry and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c; postpaid.

I planted a small patch of crimson clover and it grew a foot. The garden seed did well.

Idaho.

Yours,
H. A. SHINN.

In regard to the alfalfa seed got of you last spring. I sowed it with a press drill, on land in perfect shape, in 7 or 8 days it looked as if every seed came up. Respectfully,
Cherry Co., Nebr.
J. H. NEISS.

TOMATOES

LIEBESAPFEL

For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in March. When the plants are about two inches high transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over. Transplant carefully four feet apart each way and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set.

Earliana. It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. Livingstone's Dwarf Stone. The originator says—"Very early and productive; in size, color, and quality of fruit equals the Stone; in habit of vine resembles Dwarf Champion but is stronger and more erect, admitting very close planting." Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; postpaid.

Extra Early Freedom. A new, medium sized, extra early tomato, borne in clusters and very prolific; fruit perfectly round and brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Dwarf Champion (Tree Tomato). A great favorite. Extra early; dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright; fruit smooth, medium sized, purplish-pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.60; postpaid.

Quarter Century. It has the bush-like growth of the Champion; very prolific; the fruit is large, smooth and solid, rich red, of fine flavor. Very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; postpaid.

Early Minnesota. It is extra early; medium size; round and smooth; dark red, firm flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; postpaid.

Atlantic Prize (Early Ruby). Vines vigorous; fruit large, bright red, and borne in clusters; extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; postpaid.

Improved Acme. A fine, solid, smooth, early variety, medium size, red, with a purplish tinge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.70; postpaid.

Stone. Very large; perfectly smooth; bright scarlet; ripening even to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and heavy. The best main crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.70; postpaid.

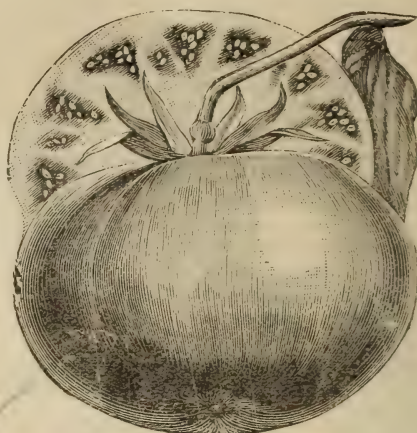
Favorite. Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early; ripens all over and through at once. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.70; postpaid.

Beauty It is early, hardy, and strong grower; good size; smooth, flesh solid, and of excellent quality. Fruit crimson, with purple tinge; ripens up well when picked green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Matchless. A rich cardinal red. Large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Ponderosa. Of immense size, solid, meaty, almost seedless, pinkish purple, and of good sub-acid flavor. Rather late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; postpaid.

1 oz. to 2000 plants
1-4 lb. (transplanted) per acre



Magnus. Fruit thick, heavy, and solid; crimson color with purple tinge. Medium early, of perfect form, large and attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak). Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet; flesh solid and of the best quality; cells small and few in number; very productive; stands shipment well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; postpaid.

Perfection. Solid, smooth, and of blood-red color, equally desirable for the home garden, for shipping and for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.70; postpaid.

Trophy. One of the best; fruit large, smooth, of a bright red color, and good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Honor Bright. Immensely productive, fruiting in clusters. The flavor excellent, color scarlet. Remarkably long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; postpaid.

Golden Queen. The best large, yellow tomato; of fine and distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; postpaid.

Small Tomatoes

Excellent for Preserves, Pickles and Pies.

Yellow Pear Shaped. Bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped, with a rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

Yellow Plum. Plum-shaped, clear deep yellow, fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

Red Cherry About five-eighths of an inch in diameter; borne in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

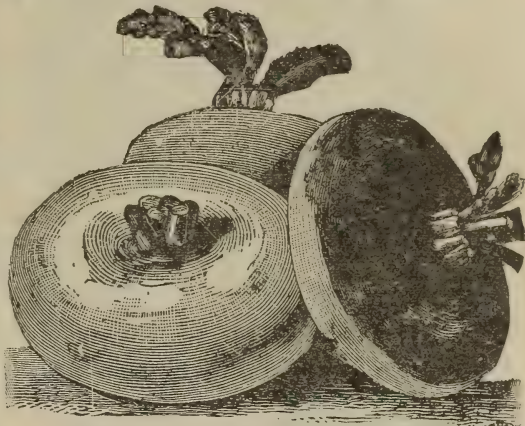
Husk or Strawberry (Ground Cherry). Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; postpaid.

TURNIPS

Reuben

The turnip is most easily affected in form and flavor, by soil, climate and mode of culture. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and half an inch deep or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Get the spring crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow before hot weather causes them to become tough and strong. Sow for main crop from the middle of July to the last of August. In the field, turnips are generally sown broadcast, though much larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill;
2 lbs. to acre



WHITE AND PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

✓ **Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** Two weeks earlier than any other. Flat; white, with purple top, flesh white, fine grained and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

✓ **Extra Early White Milan.** Similar to above, but pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Munich.** A very early variety, purple top, white flesh. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Early Purple Top Globe.** Heavy producer, of rapid growth, and superior quality; either for the table or stock. An excellent keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat.** The principal sort for early spring and fall; purple above ground, flesh fine grained, of mild flavor and a good keeper.

✓ **Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved.** A fine early white sort, of quick growth and good quality.

✓ **Early White Snowball (Six Weeks).** A perfect globe-shaped, white-skinned Turnip. A good keeper; fine for family or market.

✓ **White Egg.** An egg-shaped variety, for spring or fall sowing; flesh white, firm, fine grained, mild and sweet; particularly desirable for table.

✓ **Yellow Aberdeen.** Round, yellow flesh, of fine texture, a good keeper.

✓ **Large Yellow (Amber Globe).** Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; very hardy and productive, splendid keeper.

✓ **Golden Ball (Orange Jelly).** Yellow fleshed; a rapid grower, of fine flavor

✓ **Pomeranian White Globe.** Very productive; in good soil roots grow from ten to twelve pounds; good for table or stock.

✓ **Long White Cow-Horn.** Quick growing, partly above ground; very productive.

All Postpaid.

oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.50
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.45
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.40
.05	.15	.45

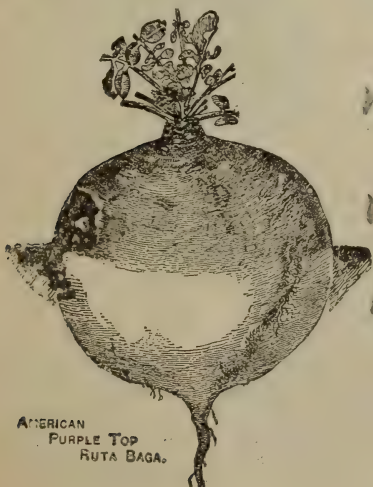
Ruta Bagas or Swedes

Should be sown about a month earlier than the other varieties.

✓ **American Purple Top.** Tops very small; bulbs large; skin purple above, yellow underneath; flesh golden yellow, fine texture, sweet and of richest flavor; hardy, productive, and a good keeper; desirable for table use and stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Skirving's Purple Top Yellow.** Quite productive; flesh yellow, and sweet flavor, shape oblong. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.

✓ **Sweet German (Long White French).** Bulb enormous. Flesh white, solid and rich. The best keeper of all the Swedes, and popular for both table and stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; postpaid.



AMERICAN
PURPLE TOP
RUTA BAGA.

The simplest method of keeping root crops in good condition for winter use: Store in cool cellar in boxes, etc., and cover with dry sand or fine soil, thus excluding the air. They will keep as solid as when freshly dug, and are ready for use at any time.

Descriptive List of Flower Seeds

GENERAL CULTURE.—A rather light and moderately rich soil, thoroughly spaded, is most desirable. That the tiny seedlings may be seen and the weeds removed, it is better to plant all flower seeds in rows. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. Do not grow the plants too thick. Keep the weeds down and the surface of the soil well stirred with a hoe or rake during the summer, especially if the weather is dry. A great many varieties can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. Most plants will continue to bloom much longer if the flowers are picked as soon as they fade, and not allowed to form seed.

We use the following abbreviations to classify varieties:

A—To designate **Annuals**.

Bloom and die the first year from seed. For early bloom sow in boxes in the fall, and set out early in the spring.

B—To designate **Biennials**.

Bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early, will flower the first season.

P—To designate **Perennials**.

Bloom the second year from seed, and continue for many years. Some bloom the first year, if sown early.

As to hardiness: h—Hardy; hh—Half Hardy; t—Tender.

The figures at the right of the column show the price of a packet of seeds in cents.



AGERATUM

Sweet Alyssum. An old favorite, easily grown. Thrives in flower beds, window boxes, vases, etc. Flowers white, very fragrant; valuable for cutting. hA..... 5

LITTLE GEM. Of dwarf, compact habit, 4 to 6 inches in height. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring till late in autumn.... 5

Acroclinium. Graceful, everlasting flowers. The flower heads should be gathered when young to be preserved. Rose and white, mixed. hA..... 5

Adlumia. (Mountain Fringe or Allegheny Vine.) A pretty and graceful climber with fern-like foliage. Pink and white flowers. Likes a shady location. hB..... 5

Agrostemma. (Rose of Heaven.) Attractive, pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems. Very pretty in masses. hA 5



ALYSSUM. SWEET.

Aquilegia. (Columbine.) Early blooming, desirable perennial. Mixed colors. hP..... 5

Antirrhinum. (Snapdragon.)

Dark, glossy leaves and beautiful spikes of flowers, with finely marked throats; one of the most showy border plants. Of easiest culture. hhP.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH. Large, white flowers of sweet perfume.... 5

TALL SORTS, MIXED. All shades of red and yellow; best for cutting.. 5

DWARF SORTS, MIXED. Large variety of colors; best for bedding... 5



ANTIRRHINUM

March, 1903.
The seeds you sent me last year were very good.—JOS. BRIEGEL, Furnas Co., Neb.

—, Sept., 1903.
I sent to you for seeds last spring; most of them did finely; I never saw flowers do better in any country than they do in this northern climate. Now I wish for a few bulbs.
MRS. J. W. BOYNTON, Alberta, Canada.

ASTERS

One of the most popular of our garden flowers for late summer and fall display. Sow seed early and give deep rich soil, with plenty of mulching. hA.

BETTERIDGE'S QUILLED. Flowers large, freely produced, and of brilliant colors; height, 18 inches. Mixed, all colors. 5

GIANT COMET. A beautiful, distinct variety, with long, wavy and twisted petals, resembling the Japanese chrysanthemums. Mixed. 10

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING. The flowers are very large and double, and stand erect on long stems, very graceful. White, pink, lavender, and mixed. 5

TRUFFAUT'S PERFECTION. The flowers are of large size, fine form, and perfectly double, with beautifully incurved petals, giving the flowers a globular or ball-shaped form. 5

Bachelor's Button. (*Centaurea Cyanus.*) This is the widely known and popular "Corn Flower" or "Corn Bottle," which will furnish a profusion of white, blue, and pink flowers from July until late in autumn.

BRIGHT BLUE. 5

MANY COLORS MIXED. 5

Balloon Vine. (*Love in a Puff.*) A rapid growing, graceful climber. Height, 5 feet. hhA. 5



BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA.



BRANCHING ASTER.

BALSAM

Lady's Slipper, Touch-Me-Not.

To grow these to perfection, start the seed in house or hotbed, transplanting into very rich soil in the garden. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. hhA.

CAMELIA-FLOWERED. The best of all Balsams.

Flowers very large, perfect in form, double and produced in abundance. 5

Balsam Apple and Pear. Very curious climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden-yellow fruit, which open when ripe, showing the seed and the carmine interior. Apple and Pear, mixed. hhA. 5

Bellis. (Double English Daisy.) Very pretty for edgings, blooms during the spring. Sow early in house, and transplant to a rich, partially shaded situation. White and pink, mixed. hP. 5

Brachycome. (*Swan River Daisy.*) A dwarf, free bloomer, excellent for edgings; blue flowers. hA. 5

Cacalia. (*Flora's Paint Brush.*) Small, tassel-like flowers. Golden yellow and scarlet. hA

Calendula. Very free and attractive bloomers, growing well in almost all situations. Double, all shades of yellow. hA. ... 5

Calliopsis. (*Coreopsis.*) A showy plant, producing flowers of yellow, red, and brown. Sow quite early, and thin to 6 inches apart. Mixed.. 5

CANNA

(*Indian Shot.*) Cannas are stately plants with handsome foliage and showy flowers. The seeds should be soaked 24 hours in warm water before planting. If sown in January or February should bloom in July. After frost the roots can be dug up and kept over in a frost-proof room until planting time.

LARGE FLOWERING FRENCH. Saved from best and largest flowers only. All colors. 5

MIXED. Tall old type. 5

For Canna Roots see page 58.

CARNATIONS

Prized for their fragrant flowers, valuable for beds in summer, and winter blooming house plants. If protected will live out over winter. Best mixed. hhP. 5

MARGARET. Dwarf habit, blooms in a few months from seed sowing. Choice mixed. hhP. . 5

CANDYTUFT

A dwarf growing annual, making a striking display early in the season. Sow early where plants are to bloom. Keep seed heads picked off. Grows about one foot high.

EMPRESS. A complete mass of pure white flowers. Valuable for cut flowers. 5

FINE MIXED. Red, pink, and white. 5

DWARF MIXED HYBRID. Large flowers, improved variety. Plants 4 to 6 inches high. 5

Catchfly. (Silene.) An easy-growing, free-flowering plant, with clusters of white, red, and rose blossoms. hA. 5

Celosia. TRIUMPH OF THE EXPOSITION. About two feet high, of branching habit; each stem crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of brilliant red, retains its beautiful coloring until cut off by severe frost. hhA. 5



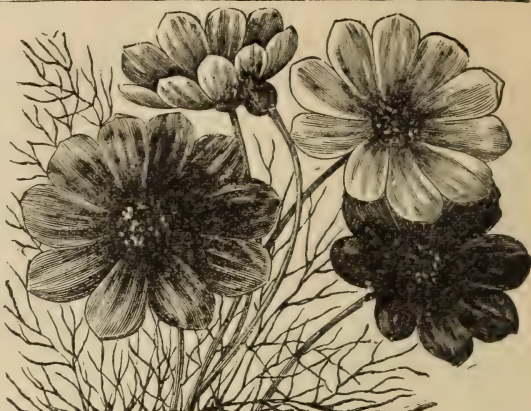
Centaurea. General favorites both for the garden and for cut flowers. Sow early where plants are to bloom. hA.

SUAVEOLENS. (Yellow Sweet Sultan.) Bright sulphur yellow, very fragrant. 5

IMPERIALIS. The finest strain for cut flowers. Pink, white, and purple; very fragrant. Mixed. . 5

GYMNOCARPA. (Dusty Miller.) Silver gray leaves of drooping habit; effective with dark foliaged plants. hhP. 5

Why not plant a few perennials which when once established will require no further care.



COSMOS

COSMOS

One of the most popular flowers; makes a mass of elegant foliage 5 to 7 feet high. The showy flowers are borne on long stems in great abundance, excellent for bouquets. They are easily raised from seed, or cuttings; when well started they should stand two feet apart.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION (Giants of California). The flowers are white, light pink, and deep rose, each with a bright yellow center; will last two weeks if placed in water. 5

GIANT WHITE. Large pure white flowers; very beautiful. 5

GIANT PINK. Large delicate pink flowers. 5

Convolvulus. See Morning Glory, page 54.

Chrysanthemums.

ANNUAL. Distinct from the pot-plant varieties, blooming all summer. Choice mixed. 5

PERENNIAL. Japanese and Chinese large flowering. These are for pot culture, for blooming in the house in winter. If sown early will flower the first year. Double mixed. 10

Clarkia. Very pretty, free-flowering annuals, desirable for shady places. Single and double mixed. 5

Cleome Pungens. (Giant Spider Plant.) The flowers are very showy with long, slender stamens and rose colored petals. Flowers early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. hA. 5

Coboea Scandens. Magnificent climber, of rapid growth and beautiful blue flowers. The seed should be planted edgewise in moist earth. tP. 5

Coleus. The best known of ornamental foliage plants, with richly-colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. The culture is very easy; grown either in the garden or in pots. tP. 5

Columbine. See Aquilegia, page 50.

Coreopsis. LANCEOLATA. One of the best hardy perennials; flowers large, single golden yellow, always graceful; will bear cutting well. hP. 10

Cypress Vine. A beautiful rapid climber, with delicate, dark green feathery foliage, and star-shaped scarlet and white blossoms. tA. 5

Dahlia. A fine autumn flowering plant, will bloom the first year if started early; keep roots in dry cellar during winter. Mixed. hhP. . 5

Daisy. See Bellis, page 51.

Dianthus. (Chinese Pinks.)

Of value for bedding as the flowers retain their beauty during the entire summer. The colors range from pure white to the richest crimson, spotted and striped. Bloom the first summer, and also the second if the flowers are freely picked during the season, and the plants are protected in the winter. hB.

CHINENSIS. Compact plants with large clusters of double flowers, desirable for bouquets as well as for bedding. 5

SINGLE FRINGED. Formerly only double flowers were favorites; the prevailing taste tends towards single varieties. These are brilliantly colored flowers of large size. 5

PLUMARIUS. Adapted for beds and borders; sweet scented; flowers double fringed. 10

Datura. (Sweet Nightingale.) A large strong growing plant, with trumpet-shaped pearly flowers, of velvety texture. hhP. 5

Delphinium. **FORMOSUM.** (Perennial Larkspur.) One of the most showy of hardy perennials, producing splendid spikes of rich blue flowers in profusion. 5

Digitalis. (Fox Glove.) Of easy culture with thimble-shaped flowers borne in spikes. Prefer half shady place. Three feet. hP. 5

Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean.) A rampant climber with pea-like lavender and white blossoms. hA. 5

Eschscholtzia.

(California Poppy.)

Sow early, where it is to remain, as it will not bear transplanting. The foliage is finely cut and handsome, and the flowers are exceedingly showy, large, and freely produced. All shades of yellow. hA. 5



Eschscholtzia

Feverfew. The plant throws up numerous stems, with clusters of very double, pure white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Fine for bedding or pot culture. hhP. 5

Forget-Me-Not. (Myosotis.) An old favorite. It flourishes best in a moist, shady situation. Fall sown seed will flower in early spring. Blue. hhP. 5

Four o'Clock. (Marvel of Peru.) The flowers, produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. Mixed. hhP 5

Fox Glove. See Digitalis.

Gaillardia. Showy plants, flowering the first year, and among the gayest of summer blossoms, excellent for bouquets, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. hA. 5

Geranium. Favorite house plant. Seed started early will bloom the first year. tP. 5



DIANTHUS

Globe Amaranth. (Gomphrena.) A very pretty everlasting flower with blossoms resembling clover. Mixed. tA. 5

Codetia. Beautiful garden plants, having delicately shaded, large blossoms. Easily cultivated in any good garden soil. hA. 5

Courds. Choice ornamental climbers of rapid growth. Always enjoyed by the children. Nest Egg, Dish Cloth, Bottle, Dipper, Pear, Sugar Trough, Mixed. Each variety. tA. 5

Golden Feather. (Pyrethrum Aureum.) A beautiful golden-leaved plant extensively used for margins, and pot culture. Flowers white. hP. 5

Cypsophila. Thrives everywhere and furnishes light and grace to a bouquet. The tiny flowers are on long, branching stems. hA. 5

PANICULATA. (Baby's Breath.) Flowers white; a hardy perennial which will live in the ground all winter, very desirable. 5

Heliotrope. Can be grown readily from seed. Sow in May, and the plants will bloom in August, delightfully fragrant. tP. 5

Helianthus. See Sun Flower, page 55.

Humulus Japonicus. (Japan Hop.) A rapid growing annual climber, of easiest culture, leaves variegated. Sows itself after the first year. 5

Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.

Ice Plant. (Mesembryanthemum.) Suitable for rock work, hanging baskets, etc. Foliage thick, frosted, wax-like. hhA. 5

It is well to read the brief directions on General Culture on page 50.



ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCK

HOLLYHOCK

In situations suitable for tall flowers we know of nothing better. Sow in June and July to get blooming plants the next summer.

CHATERS SUPERB. Much superior to the old fashioned sorts. Double mixed. hB..... 5

ALLEGHENY. Edges of the petals finely fringed. They are large sized, fairly double, with soft, rich colorings. This variety will bloom the first summer if planted early. hP... 5

Impatiens Sultani. Rosy-carmine flowers, one inch in diameter, produced freely throughout the season. Although a house plant, it does finely out of doors. tP....10

Kenilworth Ivy. (Linaria.) Beautiful trailing plant for hanging baskets. tP 5

Larkspur. Flowers borne freely in long spikes. Continuous bloomer. Sow where plants are to bloom. hA.

EMPEROR. Compact; brilliant. Mixed colors 5

HYACINTH. The flowers resemble a double Hyacinth. The colors brilliant and delicate. Grows easily 5

Lathyrus. (Perennial Peas.) Free flowering plants, growing five to ten feet high, a very satisfactory perennial. White and lilac, mixed 5

Lobelia. CRYSTAL PALACE. A dwarf plant of value for hanging baskets and borders. Deep blue flowers and dark foliage. hhP 5

Lychnis. CHALCEDONICA. Showy and free-flowering; hardy, perennials of easy culture. Bright scarlet..... 5

Marigold. AFRICAN. Wherever a rich display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. Immense flowers, double; lemon, orange and golden shades. In bloom till frost comes. Three feet. Mixed. hA... 5

Mignonette, Sweet. (Reseda Odorata.) A well-known, fragrant favorite; in bloom nearly the whole season. Large flowering. hA 5

Moon Flower. (Ipomoea Noctiflora.) One of the most vigorous climbers. Will grow thirty feet in a season, its large, white flowers open evenings and cloudy days. The hard, outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place, keep the soil moist. hA.....10

Morning Glory, or Convolvulus

MAJOR. The best known and most popular annual climber. Of rapid growth and profuse bloom. Choice mixed. Oz., 10c 5

DOUBLE TASSEL. Very double and fringed 5

JAPANESE. Very valuable climber. The plants are vigorous, and the flowers are of immense size..... 5

NASTURTIUM

Tropæolum. hA.

TALL, OR CLIMBING. Ideal ramblers that can be readily made to climb fences or wire netting. They are also very showy planted at the top of a steep slope and allowed to run down the bank, or simply trailing on level ground. They endure hot and dry weather very well, bloom continually all summer and fall until frost. Foliage clean and refreshing. Mixed, oz., 10c..... 5

SPITFIRE. Bright scarlet; very effective 5

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB. A bed of dwarf nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, blooming all the season, one foot high. Mixed, oz., 10c ... 5

KING OF TOM THUMBS. Intense deep scarlet flowers, dark foliage; very handsome..... 5

MAD. GUNTHER'S HYBRIDS. Striped or blotched with shades of red on yellow and orange ground, a combination of exceeding brilliancy and beauty..... 5

Nicotiana. AFFINIS. Deliciously fragrant, large, white flowers; open at evening and early morning; easily grown. Blooms freely in the house. hhA. 5



NASTURTIUMS.

PANSIES

The seed may be sown in the hotbed or open ground. Keep the soil moist. Prefer half shady place. Do not let the plants seed if you wish to keep them in bloom. hhp.

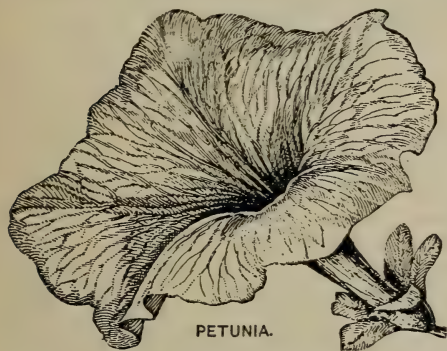
DR. FAUST. Deep jet black	5
EMPEROR WILLIAM. Blue, with dark center.....	5
GOLDEN GEM. Pure yellow, without eye.....	5
LORD BEACONSFIELD. Lavender shade of blue....	5
MARBLE MIXED. Very handsome.....	5
ROYAL PURPLE. Rich.....	5
SNOW QUEEN. Pure white, without dark eye.....	5
VICTORIA. Rich velvety claret-red.....	5

One packet each of seven varieties, 25c.

FINE MIXED. A very good quality.....	5
TRIMARDEAU MIXTURE. Flowers large, with a dark blotch on the three lower petals. The best low-priced mixture of giant pansies	5
SPECIAL GIANT MIXTURE. Our own combination of fancy strains, selected with a view to large-sized flowers, most distinct colors, and are as near perfection as any pansies ever offered	10



GIANT PANSY



PETUNIA.

PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in hotbed, and transplanted. 1½ feet high. hA.

WHITE. Suitable for cemetery	5
EXTRA FINE MIXED. An excellent mixture.....	5
STRIPED AND BLOTCHED. Beautiful flowers of superb colors and markings	10
GIANT RUFFLED. The flowers are exquisitely ruffled or frilled, of immense size, and of great varieties of colors, some rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades.....	15
DOUBLE MIXED. Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants.....	20

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Plants from seed sown in open ground in early spring will begin flowering about July first and bloom until after severe frost. Thriving in almost any situation. For masses of separate colors or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high. hA.

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX

ALBA. Pure white.....	5
SCARLET	5
ROSY CHAMOIS. Beautiful shade of rose	5
EXTRA CHOICE MIXED. Best large flowered varieties	5
STARRED AND FRINGED. This variety is very dwarf, and the flowers are deeply fringed and distinctly bordered with white. Great variety of colors...	5
PERENNIAL. They are perfectly hardy and need no protection; once started, will flourish in any soil, 5	
Primula. FIMBRIATA. (Chinese Primrose.) Winter blooming plants, specially adapted to house culture. Splendid fringed varieties. tP.....	15

Pyrethrum. See Feverfew and Golden Feather, page 53.

Pink. See Carnation and Dianthus, pages 52, 53.

Ricinus. ZANZIBARENSIS. (Castor Bean.) Semi-tropical plants, grown for their great size and picturesque foliage, colors range from bright green to dark red. If standing alone one plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage. A dozen plants make a sight to be admired from a long distance. hA.....

Sunflower. (Helianthus.) Adapted by its stately growth for a background. hA.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Of immense size, single.....

CALIFORNICUS. Extra large and very double



PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

POPPIES

These exceedingly showy and easily cultivated plants grow and bloom well in ordinary soil. Sow the seeds where the plants are to grow, as they do not bear transplanting. hA.

- TULIP. Cup-shaped, brightest scarlet, with black spot at base of each petal..... 5
- SHIRLEY. The colors range through all shades of pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson. Many edged with white; single..... 5
- WHITE SWAN. Immense double fringed flowers of purest white... .. 5
- CARNATION FLOWERED. Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors..... 5
- ORIENTAL. Large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; bottom of petals black, one of the showiest of hardy perennials; specimen flowers have been grown to measure nine inches..... 5



PORTULACA

(Rose Moss.)

Brilliant dwarf annuals, blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color they are very desirable. They thrive best in a rather rich, sandy soil and a sunny situation. hA.

- SINGLE MIXED. All colors..... 5
- DOUBLE MIXED. Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather..10

Sakia. SPLENDENS. (Flowering Sage.) The flowers are borne in spikes of fiery red, and continue in bloom until severe frosts. Start in house and transplant into light soil. hhA. 5

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride.)

An old favorite, of late years greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems, in white, pink, crimson, and maroon. Beautiful in the garden, and excellent for bouquets. Twelve to eighteen inches high. hA.

- SNOWBALL. Elegant double white flowers, sure to be liked, for vases and bouquets 5
- BLACK PRINCE. Rich dark maroon, very large and double 5
- TALL GERMAN. Mixed. All colors..... 5



SHIRLEY POPPIES

Schizanthus. (Butterfly Flower.) Flowers are pretty and freely produced. Purple, yellow, and crimson. hhA..... 5

Silene. See Catchfly, page 52.

Silax. (Myrsiphillum.) Easily grown pot plant for a trellis; very pretty foliage. tP.. 5

Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum, page 50.

Stock. (Gilley Flower.) Desirable for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and variety of color, or profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Fragrant. hhA.

GIANT PERFECTION. A splendid sort, growing 2 feet high, with large spikes of perfectly double flowers. Mixed.....10

DWARF GERMAN TEN WEEKS. Fine mixed.... 5

Sweet William

(Dianthus Barbatus.)



The plants when in flower are eighteen inches in height and produce large clusters of brilliantly colored flowers, on stout stiff stems. Sow seed in shallow drills early in spring. When well started, thin out. hP.

- PERFECTION.**
Single, mixed... 5
DOUBLE. Mixed. 5



SWEET PEAS

CULTURE.—Early in spring make a trench about 6 inches deep, in rich, mellow soil, so arrange that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about 5 inches high fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop blooming.

AMERICA. Cardinal stripe on white ground....	5
AURORA. White, flaked with orange-salmon..	5
BLACK KNIGHT. Very dark maroon	5
BLANCHE BURPEE. Eckford's newest white....	5
BLANCHE FERRY. Extra early; pink and white	5
CARDINAL. Bright shining crimson scarlet....	5
DOROTHY TENNANT. Deep rosy mauve.....	5
EMILY HENDERSON. Large, pure white.....	5
GRAY FRIAR. Watered purple on white	5
LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. Lavender, large	5
LOVELY. Soft shell pink	5
MRS. DUGDALE. Deep rose, fine	5
MRS. GLADSTONE. Delicate soft pink	5
MRS. ECKFORD. Large, shaded primrose.....	5
MAID OF HONOR. White, edged with blue....	5
NAVY BLUE. A rich, deep, true blue	5
NEW COUNTESS. Delicate lavender	5
MODESTY. Most delicate shade of pink	5
OTHELLO. Deep glossy maroon	5
RAMONA. Creamy white, splashed with pink..	5
ROYAL ROSE. Deep rosy pink	5
SALOPIAN. The best scarlet	5
SHAHZADA. Very rich, dark maroon	5
STELLA MORSE. Rich primrose, flushed pink..	5
VENUS. Salmon-buff, shaded rosy pink	5
CUPID MIXED. Very dwarf, about 5 in. high..	5
Each of the above, Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.	
ECKFORD'S SUPERB MIXED. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c;	
¼ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c.	



VERBENA

For beds or massing the verbena is unrivalled; flowers of the most brilliant colors. Sow them early and they will bloom profusely from June until winter. hA.

DEFIANCE. Best scarlet	5
HYBRIDA ALBA. Pure white	5
MAYFLOWER. Delicate pink, very fragrant..	10
CHOICE MIXED. All colors	5

Vinca. (Periwinkle.) Splendid house and bedding plant, with glossy leaves and circular flower. White, pink, crimson. Mixed. tP .. 5

Annual Wallflower. Seed sown in the open ground the first of May will bloom by July. Very fragrant, purple, orange and bronze. hA 5

Wild Cucumber. The quickest climber known, never suffering from the heat, and very profuse bloomer. hhA 5 |

Zinnia. Flowers all summer, making the most brilliant display possible, excellent for border or summer hedge. Seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved safely. hA

GIANT FLOWERING. Plants vigorous growth, about three feet high, bearing profusely their perfectly-formed double flowers, mixed..... 5 |

DWARF FIREBALL. Glowing brilliant scarlet. Flowers very double 5 |

STRIPED OR ZEBRA. Flowers striped and mottled with various colors 5 |

LILIPUT WHITE GEM. Compact bushes, bearing small perfectly double pompon-shaped flowers of pure white, which cover the plants during the entire summer and until frost sets in 5 |

RAW BONE MEAL. This is a clean, dry and fine fertilizer. Just the thing for the flower beds. Prices, 50 lb., \$1.10; \$2.00 per hundred.

BULBS AND ROOTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING—READY APRIL 1st.

Plant in deep, rich soil, when the ground becomes warm. For earliest flowering the tender bulbs may be started in the house. For succession of bloom plant up to June 1st. After fall frost, lift the bulbs, removing the tops, let them dry, and then store in a cool, dry place, away from frost, for planting the following spring.



CANNA DWARF, FRENCH

Canna

The most popular decorative plant of the day. The earth should be spaded deeply and well enriched. After planting, water sparingly until the plants have taken root and showing good leaf growth. When in full foliage they may be watered very freely.

Alphonse Bouvier. Rich crimson flowers, free bloomer. 5 ft. high.

Alsace. Flowers creamy white, 4½ ft. high.

Burbank. Grand spikes of canary-yellow flowers, spotted with red. 6 ft. high.

Duke of Marlborough. The darkest canna known, flowers a deep maroon. 4 ft. high.

Egandale. Bronze leaves. Flowers currant red. A constant bloomer. 4 ft. high.

Florence Vaughan. Flowers deep yellow, thickly dotted with bright red. 4 ft. high.

Italia. Immense flowers, bright red with yellow border. Extra good. 6 ft. high.

Mile. Berat. Flowers rosy carmine, quite distinct from all other cannas. 5 ft.

Paul Marquant. Large flowers of a deep salmon color. 4 ft. high.

All Cannas 15c each. Per doz., \$1.50. Sent postpaid.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, OR ELEPHANT'S EAR

Caladium Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear.) One of the finest tropical plants bearing immense leaves. Start as directed for cannas; when growing; you cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet for this plant. 15c each; 2 for 25c; postpaid.

Hyacinthus Candicans. Its white, bell-shaped flowers are produced on stalks, 3 to 4 feet high; each stalk having from ten to twenty blossoms. 5c each; 40c per doz.; postpaid.

Madeira Vine. A rapid climber. Thick glossy leaves and feathery, very fragrant, white flowers. Large size 5c each; 40c per doz.; postpaid.

Oxalis. (Summer Blooming.) A very pretty plant for edging flower-beds. Bears an abundance of pink and white flowers, and delicate foliage. 15c per doz.; postpaid.

Zephyranthes. (Rosea.) Beautiful, large, rose-colored flowers, about three inches across. 2 for 5c; 30c per doz.; postpaid.

SPRING BULBS AND ROOTS—Continued



GLADIOLI

GLADIOLI

This is one of the best of the summer-flowering bulbs. It is a flower anyone can grow, and is lovely enough to satisfy the most exacting. The flowering season may be continued by planting from middle of April to first of June. There is no limit to the range of color. Nothing is finer for vases; the flowers will last for days, and the buds open after being cut. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. For fall treatment see top of page 58.

Groff's Hybrids. The most popular strain of Gladioli. They have perfectly formed spikes with extra large and wonderously beautiful flowers in shades and colors not seen in any other strain. We offer the true stock in mixture. Should be in every garden. Each, 7c; 4 for 25c; dozen, 65c; postpaid.

Postpaid

Standard Named Sorts	each	doz.
BRENCHLEYENSIS. Vermillion, scarlet; fine variety, very vigorous and free bloomer.....	\$.04	\$.30
CERES. Pure white spotted with rose.....	.05	.35
"1900." Brilliant red; white blotch on the lower petals.....	.07	.60
ISAAC BUCHANAN. Very fine yellow.....	.06	.50
JOHN BULL. Rich buff splashed with violet-rose.....	.05	.40
MADAM MONNERET. Delicate rose with deeper shadings.....	.05	.40
MAY. Pure white, finely flaked, bright rosy crimson, superb spike.....	.07	.60

GLADIOLI

Childsi, Fine Mixed. All colors and varieties. Every one a beauty. Each, 4c; doz., 40c; postpaid. 50 for 90c; by express at buyer's expense.

Lemoine's Butterfly Hybrids. Smaller size; the petals do not flare like those of the regular type. These have odd and fantastic markings. Each, 4c; dozen, 40c; postpaid. 50 for 90c; by express at buyer's expense.

Good Mixed. Especially recommended to make a brilliant show in the garden for a small outlay; all bloomers. Each, 3c; 4 for 10c; doz., 25c; postpaid. 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.10; by express at buyer's expense.



TUBEROSES—EXCELSIOR PEARL

Tuberoze. A beautiful, white, wax-like, very sweet scented, double flower, growing on tall stems. Excelsior Dwarf Double Pearl. Each, 5c; per dozen, 40c; \$1.50 per hundred; by express at your expense.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS

Large, symmetrical double flowers, having broad, velvety petals, incurving at the center. Bloom from August to freezing weather.

GEM. Deep crimson, very double and a good bloomer. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

GLOWING COAL. Clear, deep scarlet, very large double blooms. One of the best. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

MISS THATCHER. The best golden-yellow dahlia in cultivation. The flowers are very large, very full and double. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

NYMPHAEA. Petals broad, somewhat incurved. The color is a very light pink. A most prolific bloomer. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

UNCERTAINTY. Blush-white to dark crimson, mottled and striped; no two flowers alike. 15c each; 6 for 80c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.

WHITE SWAN. Very large flowers; thick petals opening out flat. Color, pure snow-white. Very fine and early. 20c each; 3 for 50c.

UNNAMED MIXED. Strong tubers from which the names have been lost. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Once Planted They Will Last a Lifetime
With Little Care

There is an increasing demand for plants that are perfectly hardy, and do not have to be taken up every fall or replaced every spring. The following list has been selected with care and contains a fine assortment of plants that make valuable permanent beds. They flower at different periods so that a succession of bloom may be obtained from early in summer until after frost in the fall:

Auratum. (Gold-banded Lily of Japan.) Immense white flowers, thickly spotted with crimson, each petal having a distinct yellow stripe, very fragrant. Blooms about July 1. Each, 15c.

Clematis Paniculata. A vine of very rapid growth, with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in large clusters, and of a most delicious fragrance. The flowers appear in September at a season when few other vines are in bloom. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c.

Cinnamon Vine. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. Each, 5c.

Dielytra. (Bleeding Heart.) Graceful sprays of heart-shaped pink and white flowers, blooming in May and June. Foliage finely cut and very pretty. Each, 15c.

Iris. (Fleur-de-lis.) Orchid-shaped flowers, in blue, yellow, white, and bronze. They bloom in great profusion during June and July. Perfectly hardy and adapted to all situations. Vigorous growers. Each, 10c; 6 for 50c.

Lily of the Valley. One of the most charming spring flowering plants, bearing slender stems set with tiny white bells, delightfully fragrant. It will thrive in any soil, and will do well in shady situations where few other plants will succeed. 35c per clump.

Lilium Tigrinum Fl. Pl. (Double Tiger Lily.) Bears an immense number of double, bright orange-red flowers spotted with black. 10c each; 6 for 50c.

Mint. Old-fashioned mint. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c.



Pæonies. Perfectly hardy, large showy plants, bush-like in growth, with great flowers almost rivaling the rose in color and perfection of bloom, pleasantly fragrant. Pink, white, and crimson. Each, 25c.

Hardy Phloxes. Few plants give better satisfaction. They thrive in any ordinary soil, easily cultivated, perfectly hardy, extended season of blooming. Varied and beautiful colors; white, salmon, crimson, lilac, often with a distinct eye. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Red Hot Poker Plant. (Tritoma Pfitzeri.) A stately, hardy plant, throwing up tall spikes of bright crimson flowers all summer and late in the fall after other flowers are gone. For cutting it is unsurpassed, keeping well when cut, and its long bright sprays work in beautifully with other flowers. Strong plants that will bloom the first summer. Each, 30c; 4 for \$1.00; postpaid.

Ribbon Grass. Stripes of green and white in unending variety. 1 foot high, clump 10c; 3 for 25; postpaid.

Rudbeckia. (Golden Glow.) This is decidedly one of the brightest and most showy among the hardy plants and one of the easiest culture possible, commencing to bloom in July and continuing until killed by frost. The plant is compact, growing from 4 to 5 feet high, producing numerous stems, laden with double golden-yellow flowers resembling a dahlia. Lasting well when cut. Will bloom freely the first season. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c; postpaid.

Bulbs FOR FALL PLANTING

For Winter Blooming Indoors

To the beginner, we would particularly emphasize the fact that fall and not springtime is the time to plant the following bulbs

Adapted to house culture only. They flower freely, are in bloom a long time and are remarkably free from insects. The bulbs on this page ready Sept. 1st.



Chinese Sacred Lily

The easiest cultured and most rapid growing bulb known. A species of *Polyanthus Narcissus*. Produces many flower spikes, of waxy white blossoms with yellow center of a most delicious fragrance. It grows well in soil, but the most popular way of cultivating is in water. Can be planted at any time from October until March. Bulbs are imported direct from China. Each, 15c.; per doz., \$1.50; postpaid.

Lilium Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)

The best for winter forcing. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, pure white, and wonderfully fragrant. The bulbs should be potted in early fall in rich soil, and the pots buried in sand, where they should remain until the approach of cold weather. When brought to the light do not keep them very warm. Large bulbs 25c each; 3 for 60c; postpaid.



Freesia

Freesia Refracta Alba. Bears a profusion of deliciously scented flowers which last a long time. The color is purest white with lower petals touched with yellow. The bulbs grow well and bloom freely in an ordinary sitting room if placed near the window and not kept too hot; will stand a slight freezing without injury. They appear to the best advantage when four or five bulbs are set in a six-inch pot, in light, rich soil. Not hardy. Two for 5c; 25c per doz.; postpaid.

French Roman Hyacinths. These bloom earlier than the Dutch Hyacinths, are not so stiff in form, and several dainty, graceful sprays come from each bulb. Three bulbs can be placed in a five-inch pot. White (first to bloom), pink, and light blue. 5c each; 40c per doz.

Oxalis. Charming little half trailing plants, particularly adapted for pots and hanging baskets; the foliage is very attractive, and when in flower they are exceedingly pretty. Several bulbs can be grown in a single pot.

BUTTERCUP. Large, bright yellow flowers. 4c each; 40c per doz.; postpaid.

BOWEN. Rosy crimson, large. 3c each; 30c per doz.; postpaid.

ALBA. White. 3c each; 25c per doz.; postpaid.

VERSICOLOR. Red, violet, and white. 3c each; 25c per doz.

MIXED, containing a large number of varieties. 3c each; 25c per doz.

FOR

SPRAYERS AND
FERTILIZERS

Best suited to
House Plants,
see page 65.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING—Continued.

The Bulbs on this page are for House Culture only. Ready about Sept. 1.



WHITE CALLA

Large White Calla. A well known plant of easy culture. Let it rest during the summer by turning the pot on its side. In September repot in good rich soil. Give water, light, and heat in abundance. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.

Narcissus Polyanthus. These bloom very early. The flowers are borne in clusters on a single stem, and are exceedingly fragrant. They are not hardy.

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA. The flowers are the purest white, very large, fragrant and produced in beautiful clusters. The earliest of all. 4c each, 40c per dozen; postpaid.

DOUBLE ROMAN. Clusters of white flowers, with small inner petals of pure yellow. 3c each; 30c per dozen; postpaid.



ORNITHOGALUM

Ornithogalum Arabicum. (Star of Bethlehem.) An excellent house plant, throwing up a tall spike bearing numerous large, milk-white flowers, with black centers; very fragrant. 5c each, 50c per dozen; postpaid.

Amaryllis Johnsonii. (Bermuda Spice Lily.) Flowers large and extremely handsome; glowing crimson with a white stripe in each petal. Each year this plant increases in size. Ready in September. Large size 35c each; two for 60c; postpaid.

Ixias. Few flowers attract more attention by their curious forms, strange colorings and pretty little spikes of flowers on graceful, slender stems. Half a dozen bulbs can be planted in a four-inch pot. 3 for 5c; 15c per dozen; postpaid.

Suggestions for Pot Culture of Bulbs.

Plant from September to December in rich, sandy loam, in four or five inch pots (a few pieces of charcoal or broken crockery in the bottom of the pots provide good drainage), inserting the bulb so that its top will be just below the surface. Do not pack the soil in the pots, or bulbs will be likely to push out when the root growth commences. After potting set the pots in a sheltered position where they will not get much water, and cover with soil, or coal ashes are better, to the depth of 6 to 8 inches; over this put sufficient leaves or mulching to prevent freezing, or the pots after a thorough watering may be placed in a cool dark cellar. Be careful that they do not get too dry. The whole success of pot culture of bulbs depends on getting the roots well established at a low temperature before you begin to force the tops. Leave in the dark for several weeks. When the tops are an inch or two high, bring gradually to the light until they get their natural color. After this they will bear the light and heat of the living room and require frequent watering. One of the most useful articles in window gardening is a sprayer to sprinkle the foliage of plants.

HARDY BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING SPRING FLOWERS

IN OPEN GROUND OR HOUSE CULTURE

TIME OF PLANTING

To the beginner we would particularly emphasize the fact that *now and not springtime* is the time to plant all kinds of spring flowering bulbs. The larger part of the bulbs offered in the following pages reach us from Holland early in September.

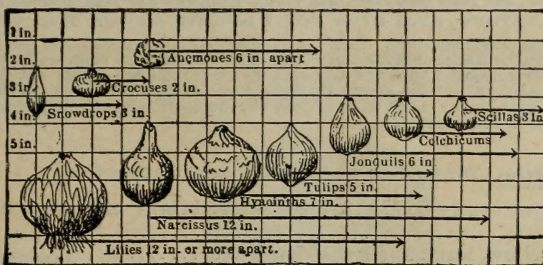
Except where noted these bulbs are all good for house culture as well as for outside.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND. The bulbs may be planted almost any time from October until the stocks are depleted. They succeed in any good well drained garden soil which has been thoroughly spaded, and will do better if some well rotted manure or bone dust is mixed through it. Pack a little sand under and about the bulbs if it is convenient, being careful that none of the manure comes in direct contact with them. The surface of bed should be slightly raised at center, so that water will not stand. Early planting is desirable.

Before severe weather comes on it is advisable to cover the beds with from four to six inches of straw, leaves, or a lighter mulching of coarse manure. The covering should be removed early in the spring.

The bulbs increase and do well for a number of years without lifting or replanting. When through flowering, the beds may be sown or planted with shallow-rooting plants, such as Petunias, Verbenas, Portulaca, etc., which will keep the beds bright throughout the summer and in no way hurt the bulbs.

If preferred the bulbs may be lifted after blooming, when the leaves have died down. Allow the dirt to dry off, place in paper sacks carefully labeled, and keep in a dry, dark cellar to be replanted in the fall.



Depth at Which Bulbs

Should be Planted

Many of our customers are frequently puzzled to know the proper depth and distance apart at which bulbs should be planted. The accompanying diagram conveys the information much more clearly

and briefly than we could describe it. The chart will bear careful study.



SINGLE DUTCH HYACINTH

NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

Deserve to be planted in quantity where they can remain undisturbed for several years; they will then thrive and bloom in increasing profusion every spring. Deliciously fragrant.

Equally good for house and garden culture.

Very desirable for cut flowers, remaining perfect a long time.

Von Sion. (Double Yellow Daffodil.) Rich golden yellow perianth and trumpet. This is the old favorite so highly prized in old-fashioned gardens. It is as handsome as ever. Mammoth "Double Nose" bulbs producing two or three flowers each. 5c each, 40c per doz.

Orange Phoenix. (Eggs and Bacon.) Double white flowers with orange center. 5c each, 45c per doz.; postpaid.

Alba Plena Odorata. (Double Poeticus.) Snow-white flowers, exquisitely scented. Not recommended for forcing. 3c each, 25c per doz.; postpaid.

Princeps. Splendid deep golden flowers; very early, and free flowering. Double crowned. 4c each, 40c per doz.; postpaid.

Stella. A beautiful white star-shaped flower with distinct yellow trumpet. 3c each, 30c per doz.; postpaid.

Poeticus. ORNATUS. The "Pheasant's Eye," or "Poet's Narcissus." Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with crimson. Splendid cut flower. 3c each, 25c per doz., postpaid; \$1.50 per 100, by express at your expense.

Dutch Hyacinths. For house or open ground planting. Bulbs sure to bloom, throwing up strong spikes of fragrant, waxy flowers. The double sorts are not quite so desirable for the house. Hyacinths must be covered deep enough to prevent freezing. Prices postpaid.

SINGLE	EACH	DOZ.	SINGLE	EACH	DOZ.
Blue, all shades...	\$0.08	\$0.80	All colors mixed...	\$0.08	\$0.80
Light blue.....	.08	.80	DOUBLE		
Red and rose.....	.08	.80	Light blue.....	.08	.80
Rose.....	.08	.80	Rose.....	.08	.80
Purple shades...	.08	.80	White.....	.08	.80
White, all shades...	.08	.80	Double and single		
Yellow.....	.08	.80	mixed.....	.08	.80

HARDY BULBS For Fall Planting —Continued

Except Where Noted the Bulbs on this Page are all Desirable for Outdoor Culture, and also for Forcing in the House.

TULIPS. For inside or outside culture. Their early blooming, pretty, cup-like flowers, gay colors, and brilliant effects make them spring favorites. They can be cultivated very easily, only requiring good common garden soil to grow them to perfection. There are no bulbs which make such a rich and gorgeous display of blossoms with so little care and cultivation. All of the single varieties force readily. When they show a tendency to bloom just above the bulbs, they must be kept longer in the dark to draw out the flower stems. A splendid effect is obtained by planting from three to a dozen bulbs in a medium sized pot.

Early Single Tulips. The varieties we offer all bloom at the same time.

	Postpaid		By express at your expense
	each	doz.	hundred
Crimson King. Fine showy bedder, large flowers, bright crimson, yellow base.....	\$0.03	\$0.30	\$1.25
Chrysolora. Pure yellow, large and handsome flower.....	.03	.30	1.30
Duchesse de Parma. Orange red, banded yellow, very large, fine flower.....	.03	.30	1.15
L'Immaculee. Pure white, yellow base, large broad-petaled flower, very fine.....	.03	.30	1.30
Rosa Mundi. Carmine pink, feathered white through center of petals, white base, large flower.....	.03	.30	1.30
Vander Neer. Rich claret purple, large fine flower.....	.03	.30	1.30
Extra Fine Single Mixed. Early-flowering tulips.....	.03	.25	1.25

Early Double Tulips. These are not desirable for house culture. In the open ground the double flowers last longer than single varieties.

Agnes. Bright fiery scarlet, large double flower.....	.03	.30	1.25
Count Leicester. Orange and yellow feathered.....	.03	.30	1.25
Duke of York. Lovely variety, very double, carmine edged broadly with white, showy and fine.....	.03	.30	1.30
Le Blason. A delicate rose, shaded and striped with white, extra fine.....	.05	.40	1.80
La Candeur. Pure white, very full and large, extensively grown for bedding.....	.03	.30	1.50
Extra Fine Double Mixed. Early-flowering tulips.....	.03	.25	1.25

Parrot Tulips. For open ground only. Beautiful flowers of wonderfully brilliant shades of red, yellow, and green, curiously striped and variegated. The edges of the petals are feathered. Their flowering period is later than the other sorts, which is a point in their favor. Some of these should be included in each order. 3c each; 30c per dozen, postpaid; \$1.40 per hundred, by express.

Lilium Candidum. (Annunciation Lily.) One of the most popular and beautiful lilies. Large pure white blossoms of a delightful fragrance. Blooms in the open ground about June. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid.

Lilium Longiflorum. (St. Joseph Lily.) Beautiful snow white, fragrant, hardy garden lily; flowers trumpet-shaped, 6 to 8 inches long. This is also a splendid variety for forcing for winter flowers. In the open ground it blooms in June and July. 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.25 per doz.; postpaid.

The Following Bulbs Give Us the First Blossoms of Spring:

These grow from 4 to 6 inches high and are most satisfactory when planted in a sunny location in groups or borders. Perfectly hardy, they may be left undisturbed for years, while any of them will flower in the house. Give same treatment as for Hyacinths. Plant several bulbs in a spot.

Crocus. Very early flowers. They are pretty planted in the grass, their foliage being sufficiently matured to cut by the time the lawn is ready to be mown. Yellow, blue, white, and striped. 10c per dozen, 50c per 100; postpaid.

Snowdrops. Delicate, bell-shaped flowers. Pure white, each petal tipped with green. 15c per dozen; 90c per 100; postpaid.

Chionodoxa Lucillae. (Glory of the Snow.) Pretty star-shaped flowers of a brilliant sky-blue color, with white center. 20c per dozen, 90c per hundred.

Jonquils. They belong to the Narcissus family and should be given the same treatment. Prized for their graceful, sweet-scented flowers. Six bulbs should be grown in a 5-inch pot.

CAMPERNELLE. Sweet-scented, yellow. 3 for 5c, 20c per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred; postpaid.

RUGULOSUS. Large yellow flowers; rich and very striking. This variety is sometimes offered as Giant Golden Sacred Lily, and can be grown in water like the Chinese Lily. 3c each; 30c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; postpaid.

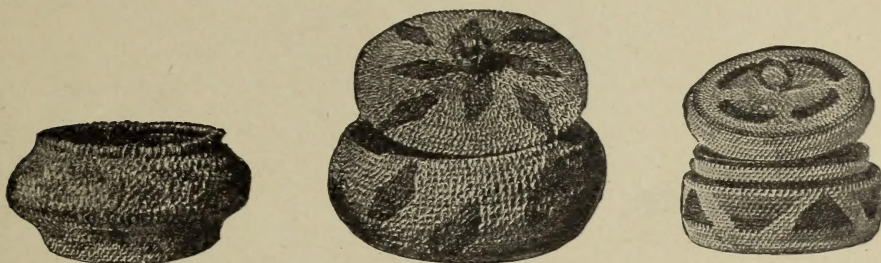
Colchicum. (Fall Crocus, or Meadow Saffron.) Very effective and handsome hardy plants, the flowers of which come through the ground without the leaves in the fall, the leaves appearing the following spring. 6c each; 60c per dozen; postpaid.



CROCUS

RAFFIA

INDIAN BASKETRY



Basket Weaving from Raffia is the latest novelty in the line of artistic handicraft. Heretofore this art has been chiefly confined to Indians, but it has been found that the best Indian art can be closely imitated. Anyone accustomed to needle work can, with a little practice, do very creditable work. Taught in nearly all schools and kindergartens. Baskets of all shapes and patterns, plaques, napkin rings, chateilaines, belts, hats, fans, trays, sofa pillows, mats, bags, cuff-boxes, table covers, etc., are possible when this material is used. Besides the Natural, which is most used, we can furnish it in twelve different colors.

RAFFIA

Colored, per skein, (about 2 oz.)	\$.10	by mail	\$.13
Colored, 3 skeins	.25	by mail	.32
Colored, per pound, one color	.75	by mail	.93
Mixed colors, per skein	.10	by mail	.13
Natural, per skein, (about 3 oz.)	.05	by mail	.08
Natural, per pound	.20	by mail	.37
Natural, 6 pounds	1.00	by express at buyer's expense.	

REEDS RATTAN

No. 1	30 ft.	\$.05	by mail	\$.07
No. 2	25 ft.	.05	by mail	.07
No. 3	22 ft.	.05	by mail	.07
No. 4	20 ft.	.05	by mail	.07
No. 5	15 ft.	.05	by mail	.07
No. 6	12 ft.	.05	by mail	.07
Sweet Grass, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10c; oz.	.15	by mail	.17
Needles, 6 for		.05	24 for 15c; postpaid.	
Basket Making Instructions, fully illustrated		.25		

Come and see us. Samples of Reeds and Raffia on application.



Makes Flowers Flourish.

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be *nourishing*, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."

THE PRACTICAL WINDOW SPRAYER

Durable and easy to operate.

The tank which is easily filled is of oxidized metal and holds about two quarts, to this is attached a rubber bulb by which the spray may be regulated, heavy or light; also two feet of hose, enabling one to reach the plants in all parts of the window.

Price, \$1.00, by express at your expense.

Scollay's Rubber Angle Neck, Large Size.... \$1.00
Scollay's Rubber Straight Neck, Small Size... .75

By express at your expense.

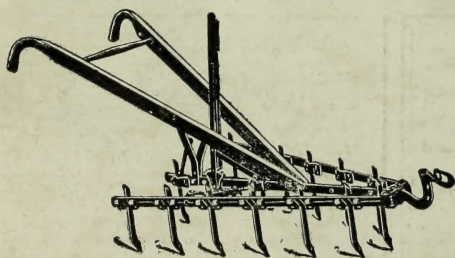
...If It's Anything Worth Planting...

==WE HAVE IT==

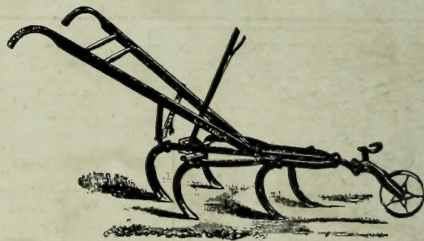
TABLE

Showing Number of Pounds to the Bushel and Amount of Seed Necessary for an Acre

	No. Lbs. to Bus.	No. Lbs. to Acre		No. Lbs. to Bus.	No. Lbs. to Acre
Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 30	Johnson Grass	25	25 to 50
Alsike	60	6 to 8	Kaffir Corn.....	50	50 to 100
Barley	48	48 to 96	Kentucky Blue Grass.....	14	25 to 30
Beans, all	60	75 to 100	Meadow Foxtail	7	20 to 25
Billion Dollar Grass	40	12 to 20	Meadow Fescue	14	15 to 30
Buckwheat.....	52	25 to 50	Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked	14	30 to 40
Broom Corn.....	46	10 to 12	Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Brome Grass	14	25 to 40	Oats	32	32 to 64
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	25 to 30	Orchard Grass	14	25 to 30
Blue Grass, English	14	36 to 48	Pearl Millet.....	56	5 to 8
Cane in Drills	50	6 to 8	Peas, Field or smooth garden .	60	90 to 120
Cane, for fodder Broadcast....	50	100 to 150	Peas, wrinkled	56	
Clover, Alsike.....	60	6 to 8	Peanuts	24	24 to 30
Clover, Red	60	12 to 15	Pencilaria	56	5 to 8
Clover, White Dutch	60	6 to 8	Potatoes, Irish, good measure .	60	420 to 480
Corn	56	8 to 10	Potatoes, sweet.....	50	
Corn, on ear.....	70		Rape.....	60	5 to 6
Cow Peas	60	60 to 90	Red Top	14	20 to 30
Creeping Bent Grass	20	40 to 60	Red Clover.....	60	12 to 15
Crested Dogtail	21	20 to 30	Rye.....	56	72 to 90
English Blue Grass.....	14	15 to 30	Rye Grass, English	24	36 to 48
English Rye Grass.....	14	36 to 48	Rye Grass, Italian.....	24	50 to 60
Emmer	40	80 to 120	Speltz or Emmer.....	40	80 to 120
Fescue, Hard.....	14	30 to 40	Sweet Vernal	10	10
Fescue, Sheep.....	14	30 to 40	Timothy	45	15 to 20
Flax	56	28 to 42	Vetches or Tares	60	120 to 180
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60	Wheat	60	60 to 90
Hungarian Millet.....	48	24 to 48	White Clover.....	60	6 to 8
Japanese Millet	40	12 to 20			



Mohawk 14-Tooth Harrow
With Lever Expander
Just Like Cut, \$3.70



5-Tooth Cultivator
With Wheel and Lever Expander
Just Like Cut, \$4.00